THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

VOL. 47. FRIDAY MORNING, APRIL 20, 1832. NO. 62.

PUBLISHED BY NEVILLE B. CRAIG,
Near the S. W. Corner of the Diamond.

The Gazette is published semi-weekly, (every Tuesday and Friday,) at $4 per annum, payable half yearly in advance. ☞It is also published weekly, (on Friday,) at $2 per annum, paid in advance, or $3 if not paid until the end of the year.

REES R. JONES,

TOBACCO, SNUFF, AND SEGAR

MANUFACTURER.

NO. 33 Hand street, Pittsburgh, offers for sale, on the most liberal terms—

Scotch and Rappee Snuff;
Box Tobacco, 2 and 8 lumps to the pound;
Ladies' Twist do 8 and 9 rolls do
Spun Plug do 2, 3, 5, and 6 rolls do
Virginia Twist do 5, 8, and 13 twists do
Cavendish do 1 do do
Spanish and half Spanish Cigars;
Melee and American do

☞All the above articles are warranted to be of the first quality. February 17, 1832.—tf

PATENT PLANING MACHINE.—The right to use this valuable machine, invented and patented by William Woodworth, and known as Woodworth's Patent Planing Machine, may be obtained on application to the subscriber for the counties of Allegheny, Butler, Beaver, Washington, Green, Fayette, Somerset, Cambria, Indiana, Jefferson, Clearfield, M'Kean, Warren, Venango, Mercer, Crawford, and Erie, in the State of Pennsylvania. That part of Maryland lying west of the Blue Ridge; all that part of Virginia lying west of the Blue Ridge, except the county of Ohio. The whole of the state of Ohio except the counties of Hamilton, Butler, and Montgomery. The whole of the state of Kentucky, except the counties of Jefferson, Boone, Oldham, Gallatin, and Campbell. The whole of Indiana, except the counties of Floyd, Clark, Jefferson, Dearborn, and Switzerland. The whole of the state of Illinois, and the territory of Michigan. Rights to use the machine in that part of the United States, named above, will be sold by the single county or in larger districts. As it is presumed that no one will purchase without seeing the machine at work, a description of it is deemed unnecessary. Should any person, however, wish to purchase, and find it inconvenient to visit the places where it is in operation, a machine will be furnished, warranted to plane, tongue and groove, and bring to an exact width and thickness, a white pine board of 12 feet long, and of any width from 1 to 14 inches, in one minute and ten seconds, or an oak board of the same dimensions in 2 minutes and 10 seconds. Machines may be seen at work in the cities of New Orleans, Washington, Philadelphia, New York, Boston, and others at the south and east, at Wheeling, Virginia, and at the saw mill of Messrs. Irwin & Herron, in this city.

Persons desiring to purchase will have the certificates of scientific and practical men who have seen it at work, in the different places in which it has been put up, forwarded to them. They give their opinion as to the great value of the invention, state the time they have seen boards dressed by this machine, and describe the quality of the work as compared with that performed by hand labor.

LEONARD CHESTER.
Acting for the Proprietor.
Pittsburgh Hotel, April 19, 1831.

TARIFF FOUNDRY,

AND

STEAM ENGINE MANUFACTORY,

Fronting on First and Water streets, immediately below the Monongahela Bridge.

THE SUBSCRIBERS respectfully inform their friends and the public that they have added to their Steam Engine Manufactory AN AIR FOUNDRY, and are now ready to execute all kinds of Castings, with promptness and in the best manner. Grateful for past favors in the Steam Engine business, they respectfully solicit a continuance of them, and pledge the public that no efforts shall be wanting to give satisfaction.

J. F. & E. GREER.
June 28—1y

Valuable Property for Sale.

THE Bank of Pittsburgh offers for sale, the following valuable property in this city viz:—ALL that piece of ground, situated on the north side of Diamond Alley, between Wood and Smithfield Streets, containing in front on Diamond Alley fifteen feet, and extending back half way to Fifth Street, on which is erected a two story brick dwelling house, with back buildings, now occupied by Copernicus Walters.

Also, That piece of ground, situated on Third street, between Wood street and Hay Scale Alley, containing in front upon Third street about twenty feet, and extending back along said alley about eighty-five feet: on which are erected one two story brick dwelling and back buildings.

Also, All that tract of Land, situated on Turtle Creek, commonly called "Dirty Camp."

For terms apply to the CASHIER
January 22, 1830.—tf

Receiving & Forwarding House,

NEW ORLEANS.

THE SUBSCRIBER begs leave to inform his friends and the public, that he has established himself in NEW ORLEANS, for the purpose of attending exclusively to the Receiving and Forwarding of Merchandise; and feels confident, from his experience in business, and determination of adopting well regulated and moderate charges, of giving satisfaction to those who may entrust their business to his care. WM. BUCHANAN.

Refer to Messrs. Allen & Grant, Riddle, Forsyth & Co., or M'Kee, Clarke & Co. Pittsburgh.
October 26, 1830—tf.

FOR RENT,

THE EAGLE STEAM MILL, for manufacturing Flour.

ALSO,

THE FOUNDRY now occupied by Messrs. Kingsland, Lightner & Co., situate on the Monongahela river and Suke's run. Possession to be had on the 1st of April next.

Apply at the Office of the Bank of the United States. January 11.—tf

J. C. BUCKLES,
Commission Merchant,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

IS prepared to Receive, Sell, and Forward every description of GOODS.
December 21, 1827—tf.

FOR SALE.

300 REAMS of good Straw Wrapping Paper. GEO. A. COOK,
Sept 20 No. 68 Wood street, Pittsburgh

DAVY'S CONSOLATIONS.

JUST published, and for sale, by Hogan & Co. Corner of Front and Market streets, CONSOLATIONS IN TRAVEL; or the Last Day's of a Philosopher; by Sir *Humphrey Davy*, Bart. late President of the Royal Society. With a sketch of the Author's Life, and Notes, by Jacob Green, M. D. Professor of Chemistry in Jefferson Medical College. Sept. 21.—tf.

50 BOXES EASTERN CUT TACKS, received on consignment, and for sale at manufacturers' prices, by

COCHRAN & IRWIN,
June 17 Nos. 108 and 110 Second street.

FOR SALE.

A NUMBER of valuable BUILDING LOTS in the vicinity of this city, part of the estate of Dr. George Stevenson, late of Wilmington, (Del.) deceased. For terms apply to the subscribers.

W. M'KNIGHT,
HARMAR DENNY,
J. SNYDER,
Pittsburgh, Nov. 3, 1829—tf *Executors.*

RIFLE BARRELS.

BAYERS'S Superior Rifle Barrels constantly kept for sale by

S. P. DARLINGTON & Co.
Oct. 21, 1831.—6m

ALLEGHENY LOTS.

FOR SALE, a number of LOTS, fronting on the Broad Common in the rear of the town of Allegheny. These Lots afford the most desirable seats for country residences of any now offered for sale. The terms will be extremely favorable. A credit of from one to five years will be given to purchasers. A plan of the Lots is left at the office of Discount and Deposit and at the bank of Pittsburgh, for the inspection of purchasers.

W. Robinson, Jr.
Aug. 25, 1826.—tf. *Allegheny Town*

BANK OF GEAUGA AT PAINESVILLE.—The Notes of this Institution are received at this office, at 2 per cent. discount.

GEORGE A. COOK,
Lottery and Exchange Broker, Number 68 Wood street, Pittsburgh.
January 17.

TO IRON FOUNDERS.

TO BE LET, The Iron Foundry, situated on Water street near Grant, lately occupied by Sours & Kingsland. On the premises are a Double Stack and Furnace, Core Oven, Crane, &c. in good order. Apply to

BAKEWELL, PAGE & BAKEWELLS.

☞N. B.—Immediate possession can be given.
February 18—tf

FOR SALE,

A VERY ELIGIBLE PIECE OF GROUND upon Market street, in the city of Pittsburgh, between Second and Third streets, now occupied by H. Ward, containing, in Front, on Market street, thirty-two, and extending back sixty feet.—For terms, inquire of JOHN HORNER.
Feb. 28, 1832.—tf

F. A. BEMIS & CO.

NO. 24 WATER STREET,

BUILD TO ORDER, Steam Engines, Boilers, Governors, Turning Lathes, Fire Engines, Shearing Machines, Blades, and Machinery generally. Turning, of every description, done at a short notice

Pittsburgh, January 24—tf

To Baltimore and Philadelphia

TRAVELLERS.

THE LINE OF STAGES between Chambersburgh and Baltimore, on the Somerset and Mountpleasant route, has been doubled, and now runs DAILY, (Mondays excepted,) leaving Chambersburgh *at day-light* in the morning, and arriving in Baltimore, early the same evening.

Passengers reach Philadelphia, in this way, the second afternoon, from Chambersburgh, without the loss of any rest; taking the splendid STEAM BOAT LINES, which set out at 6 o'clock in the morning, [via CHESAPEAKE AND DELAWARE CANAL, a work well worth the trip to see.]

REESIDE, Owner.

In all cases where the passengers desire to reach Baltimore in time for the 5 o'clock steam-boat to Philadelphia, they can do so by leaving Chambersburgh at one o'clock in the morning, or immediately after the arrival of the Western Mail Stage. In this way, they arrive in Philadelphia, by eight o'clock the *second morning*, from Chambersburgh.

☞ When a load offers, the stage will run on Mondays. April 23, 1830.—tf.

Storage, Forwarding, and Commission WAREHOUSE.

THE SUBSCRIBERS respectfully inform Merchants, Iron-masters, Salt Manufacturers, and the public in general, that they have commenced the above business, in the new and extensive brick house two doors below the bridge, where they will Receive and Forward GOODS, IRON, SALT, &c. destined for the West by the Pennsylvania Canal, and for the East, by the Northern Turnpike. By strict attention to business, they hope to merit and receive a share of public favors. Charges for Forwarding and Commission will be moderate.

JAMES SPEER,
MARK GRAHAM.
Blairsville, Oct. 27—tf.

FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE.

PROTECTION INSURANCE COMPANY of Hartford, Connecticut—incorporated by the State of Connecticut—will make insurance against the dangers of Inland Navigation; on Steam, Keel, and Flat Boats, together with their cargoes, as well as on property in ships, on the high seas. Also, against fire, on every description of Buildings, and on Merchandise, Furniture, and Machinery contained therein.

Their terms will be as favorable as those of any other company in the United States; and all claims upon them will be promptly and liberally adjusted.

WM. W. ELLSWORTH, *President.*
THOS. C. PERKINS, *Secretary.*

☞The subscriber, having been appointed Surveyor for this city and vicinity, will make surveys of any of the above specified risks, and forward them to the General Agency at Cincinnati, where the Policies will be executed.

MOSES ATWOOD,
Corner of Wood and Front streets.
Pittsburgh, 14th Oct. 1831.—1y

REMOVAL.

DOCTOR E. C. S. SUGG,

SURGEON AND ACCOUCHEUR,

(From London, and recently of Baltimore.)

HAS Removed from his residence in Irwin street, to No. 57 Liberty street, corner of Virgin alley, *(the house lately occupied by Doctor J. S. Irwin.)* where he continues the practice of his profession, in all its various branches. Dr. S. will keep for sale a choice assortment of DRUGS, MEDICINES, DYE-STUFFS, PAINTS, &c. Also, Family Medicines of his own compounding and selection. April 22—tf

J. SHIDLE, Manufacturer of Paper Hangings, has removed to St. Clair street, near the Allegheny Bridge. March 9—tf.

COPARTNERSHIP.—David W. Miller, (of the late firm of Miller & Clarke,) William Baird and Thomas Baldwin, of Pittsburgh, have this day associated themselves, for the purpose of transacting a *General Agency and Commission Business*, in this place, under the firm of BAIRD, MILLER & BALDWIN, and have rented one of the large brick warehouses on Water, between Wall and Fifth cross streets, where they are prepared to attend to any consignments, and business in general, which may be entrusted to their care and management. Louisville, Nov 1, 1831.

☞Refer to *Allen & Grant*, Pittsburgh, *C. Macalister, Jr. & Co.*, Cincinnati, *A. G. Jaudon & Co.*, or *Macalester & Yorke*, Philadelphia, *Whitall, Jaudon & Co.*, or *Yorke, Macalester & Co.*, New Orleans. Nov 4—tf

Machine Card Factory.

GEORGE FABER & SONS respectfully inform the public that they have in operation, at their factory, No. 116 Wood street, a number of Sticking Machines, which enable them to supply, with promptitude, to any extent, orders for Cards of every description—Cotton and Woollen Manufacturers, and Carding Machine builders, will be accommodated on reasonable terms, with a very superior quality, equal to any manufactured in the United States.

The Public are most respectfully referred to the following certificates.

Gentlemen—We are in receipt of your letter of 18th inst., and in reply, have to say that all the Cards purchased by us from your concern, has upon trial, proved to be good; we incline to the opinion that they are superior to any we have bought east of the mountains. Very respectfully,

MOORES & WILSON,
Point Cotton Factory, Wheeling, Va.
To Messrs. G. Faber & Sons, Pittsburgh.
Nov. 21, 1831.

We have had in use, for some time, the Machine Cards manufactured by Messrs. George Faber & Sons, of Pittsburgh, and have no hesitation in pronouncing them equal to any Cards heretofore made use of in our establishment.

JAMES ARTHURS & BROTHERS.

The undersigned have been using, for the last six months, Cards manufactured by G. Faber & Sons, of Pittsburgh, and unhesitatingly say, they are the best they ever worked: they recommend manufacturers to give them a trial for themselves, and believe they will not be disappointed in their quality.

THORNILEY & TOWNSEND.
Fallston, Nov. 22, 1831.

The Card Clothing manufactured by Messrs. George Faber & Sons, which we have in use in our establishment, (the Hope Cotton Factory,) has given the greatest satisfaction, and we feel justifiable in recommending them to others.

SHOENBERGER, WRENSHALL & Co.

The Machine Cards, manufactured by Messrs. George Faber & Sons, Pittsburgh, some of which are in use in the manufactories at Economy, Beaver county, Pa., have given entire satisfaction, and therefore have no hesitation in recommending them to the patronage of the manufacturers generally. Yours, respectfully.

FREDERICK RAPP.
December 30—tf

TILT HAMMERED SPADES & SHOVELS.

BARTRAM'S Hammered Spades and Shovels, warranted of a superior quality. Also, Bartram's Prime Axes, Mattocks, Canal Picks, Hoes, Trace Chains, Log Chains, &c. For sale by S. P. DARLINGTON & Co.
Corner of Fourth and Wood streets.
March 22, 1831.—tf

CITY AUCTION ROOM,

NO. 41 WOOD STREET,

Opposite the Pittsburgh Hotel.

P. M'KENNA, *Auctioneer*, respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he is now prepared, at the above establishment, to discharge the duties of his office, and hopes, by strict attention to business, to merit a share of public patronage. ☞Regular days of Public Sales, every MONDAY and THURSDAY, at 10, A. M. and 2, P. M.; and Evening Sales on TUESDAY and FRIDAY of each week.

Pittsburgh, November 5, 1830—tf.

BAYARDSTOWN STEEL WORKS

PITTSBURGH, PA.

THE public are respectfully informed that these works, under the late firm of S. Broadmeadow & Co., are now continued in operation by S. Broadmeadow, to whom all orders are requested to be directed.

S. Broadmeadow, having had much experience in England, in the manufacturing of this article, has succeeded in making from the American Iron, in Pittsburgh, Steel of equal quality to that imported, to the entire satisfaction of those friends who have favored him with their orders.

Part of the steel made by him has the brand of P. Shoenberger, and subsequently of P. Shoenberger & Son: but as those gentlemen are about to commence the same business, the iron manufacturer's name will in future be discontinued, and the steel manufacturer's name labeled on the bar.

It is considered quite unnecessary, at this date, to say any thing more than to observe that three years' experience has fixed its value, and thirteen of the most respectable scientific mechanics of this city have testified to this, through the medium of the public papers, two years ago. Nov 25

THOMAS L. SHIELDS,

OFFICE at the South West corner of Market street and the Diamond—entrance, No. 3 in the Diamond. Dec. 20, 1831.—tf

WILLIAMSON'S EXCHANGE

PITTSBURGH.

THIS new and extensive Hotel, believed to be one of the best in the United States, is now open for the accommodation of the public.—The advertiser, well known as the conductor of a public house in the cities of Baltimore and Washington, takes this method of informing those who have heretofore patronized him, and travelers generally, that his entire efforts shall be directed to the comfort, ease, and quietude of all who may favor him with their custom. He appeals to his old friends for a "passing word" to strangers who may have occasion to visit Pittsburgh, pledging himself that nothing shall be wanting, on his part, to make their sojourn as agreeable as possible. Charges will be much the same as in the other respectable Hotels. The best servants from the Atlantic cities will be immediately engaged. The proprietor respectfully invites a call. Dec. 24.—tf.

500 DOZEN of Waldron's, Griffin's, Passmore's, Blanchard's, and Stone's Corn, Grass, and German SCYTHES. Also, Scythe Rifles, Darby Creek, Milan, and Real English, *Rag Stones*—for sale by

SAMUEL FAHNESTOCK & Co.
March 16—tf.

REMOVAL.

RIDDLE, FORSYTH & CO. have removed to their New Warehouse, one door west of Market, on Water street—second building below their old stand. March 9.

BRUSSELS, Ingrain, Venitian and Domestic Carpeting;
Floor and Table Oil Cloths;
Scarlet, Green, and Drab Floor-cloth Baizes;
Splendid Piano, Table, and Stand Covers;
Hearth Rugs of every quality;
India and Dressed Door Matts;
Rug Fringes, Carpet Bindings.
Together with a general assortment of Venitian Blinds.

ADAMS M'FADDEN,

Having taken the extensive warehouse, formerly occupied by the Pittsburgh Manufacturing Association, No. 26 Wood street, and next door below the Drug store of Messrs. Charles Avery & Co., is now opening the most splendid assortment of Goods in the above line that has ever been seen in this city, and to which the attention of Ladies and Gentlemen is most respectfully invited.

In addition to the above, while in Philadelphia, he engaged the services of an experienced Upholsterer, who will shortly be forthcoming, and ready to attend every call in his line, and perform his work in eastern city style.

As arrangements have been made with several of the most extensive importing houses to the eastward, a regular, general, and superb assortment of every article in the above line will be constantly kept up, and offered at fair prices, for cash, acceptances, or the usual credit. And as the above named intends to devote his whole personal attention to the concerns of this establishment, he will be thankful for the influence and patronage of his many friends. Pittsburgh, Feb. 17, 1832

BENJAMIN DARLINGTON,

NO. 49 MARKET STREET,

HAS just received and is now opening a very general assortment of *Hardware, Cutlery, and Saddlery*—all which is offered low Wholesale or Retail.

LOTS.

Also, a number of valuable Building Lots for sale. For terms, apply as above.
February 7, 1832.—tf.

DOMESTIC GOODS.

GEORGE CAREY,

CORNER *of Baltimore and Charles streets*, Baltimore, has for sale a General Assortment of DOMESTIC GOODS, consisting in part of *Waltham, Appleton, Lowell, Hamilton, Nashua, Exeter, Avery, and Pittsfield Manufactures*, which will be sold on favorable terms, by the Package or Piece.
February 7, 1832.—2w3m

NOTICE.

THE CO-PARTNERSHIP heretofore existing under the firm of *Towne & Gazzam*, is this day dissolved by mutual consent; those indebted are requested to make payment to A. H. Gazzam, who is authorised to settle the business of the firm, and those having claims will present the same to him for adjustment and payment.

JOHN TOWNE.
Mobile, May 15, 1831. [June 3.—tf.]

DOMESTIC CLOTH HALL

No. 72 Wood Street, Pittsburgh.

HAMILTON STEWART,

MANUFACTURER OF

Linen and Cotton Goods,

WHICH he offers for sale at eastern manufacturers' prices, without any addition of carriage, 3, 4, or 6 months acceptances.

N. B.—Five per cent. discount on all orders exceeding $100. March 19—tf.

LIQUORS.

3 PIPES Bordeaux Brandy;
2 do Holland Gin;
30 Quarter Casks Sweet Malaga Wine.
Just received and for sale by

RIDDLE, FORSYTH & Co.
March 9.

D. & J. KING

Are now opening, at No. 92 Market street,

A FRESH assortment of FANCY and STAPLE DRY GOODS; among which are Ingrain and Venitian Carpeting, and Hearth Rugs; *Leghorn Hats and Bonnets; English and Fancy Dunstables; Ladies' and Misses' Gimp Bonnets, and Traveling Baskets.*

Also, a variety of BLUE, BLACK, DRAKE-NECK, ADELAIDE, and other *BROAD CLOTHS. Summer Cloths; Merino* and other *Cassimeres*, suited for the present and approaching season, which they offer to sell, Wholesale or Retail, on the *most reasonable terms.* Pittsburgh, March, 1832.—tf

NEW ESTABLISHMENT.

WHOLESALE

Earthen-Ware House,

No. 37, Wood Street, Pittsburgh,

Next door to Messrs. Tassey & Church, and nearly opposite Griffith's Hotel.

THE undersigned have made arrangements for regular importations of

China and Earthen-Ware,

And they expect within a few weeks to receive their spring stock of Ware, which will be of the first quality, newest pattern, and quite as extensive as any wholesale house West of the Mountains.

A very general assortment of Pittsburgh manufactured *GLASS* will be kept on hand.

Orders for Ware, left at this house, shall be packed with care and punctuality.

Prices and terms will be found accommodating.

STANDISH PEPPARD,
JAMES CALLAN.
Feb. 28, 1832.—tf

HOGE & WAINWRIGHT,

Importers and Wholesale Dealers in

HARDWARE, CUTLERY, &c.

RESPECTFULLY request the attention of Country Merchants, Saddlers, and others, to their Stock of Goods, a greater part of which is of their own importation; and in part, consists of Griffin's, Waldron's, Passmore's, and Wilson's Scythes; Knives and Forks; Pen, Pocket, and Blade Knives; Locks; Latches; Butt Hinges; Screws; Sheep Shears; Cast, Shear, and Blister Steel—a fine assortment of Waiters, &c. &c.

Having made arrangements for the importation of our own Goods in future, and determined to use every exertion to give satisfaction, we feel confident that we shall be enabled to meet the wishes of those who may favor us with their custom.

Pittsburgh, March 23, 1832.—tf

NOTICE.—All persons indebted to the estate of JULIEN DROCOURT, late of the city of Pittsburgh, deceased, are requested to make payment to the subscribers, and persons having claims on the estate, will present them to us for settlement.

THOMAS PLUMER, *Executor.*
HENRIETTA DROCOURT, *Executrix*
July 26, 1831.—tf

BARTRAM'S Hammered Spades and Shovels, warranted of a superior quality—also, Bartram's Prime Axes, Mattocks, Canal Picks, Hoes, Trace Chains, Log Chains, &c. For sale by H. MAC SHANE,
March 22, 1831.—tf Front street.

NOTICE.

THE public will please to take notice that the partnership heretofore existing between William B. Barnett and James S. Barnett, is this day dissolved, not by mutual consent, but by the power that one of the partners holds in his hands. Pittsburgh, 5th day of March, 1832.

All persons are hereby forbid trusting either of the partners on the responsibility of the other.

JAMES S. BARNETT.
March 9, 1832.

TO LUMBER MERCHANTS.

A PART of the premises of the late James S. Stevenson will be leased for a term of years. The situation for a Lumber Yard is a most advantageous one; the greater part of the ground is immediately adjoining the Allegheny river, with a landing on Wayne street, which gives to the premises the decided advantage over any other yard. For farther particulars, inquire of

GEORGE OGDEN,
Corner of Wood and Second streets.
January 24, 1832.—tf

DENTISTRY.

DOCTOR WARE very respectfully informs the Ladies and Gentlemen of Pittsburgh, that he has taken an office, No. 12 Fifth street, where he holds himself in readiness, from 9 o'clock, A. M., until 6 P. M., to perform all operations connected with Scientific Surgical Dentistry.

Doct. W. politely solicits a share of public patronage. All work done to the entire satisfaction of the patient, or no charges made. The worst cases of diseased gums cured; loose teeth, in adults made firm, where they have become so from an unhealthy state of the gums.

N. B.—For sale, a superior Dentrifice, warranted to prevent tartar collecting on the teeth, and a preserver of the gums from disease, at No. 12 Fifth street. ☞If required, Ladies will be waited on at their residence.

Pittsburgh, March 2.—3mo.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of James Sample, Esq., late of Ross township, deceased, are requested to make payment to the subscribers, and all creditors are requested to present their claims to the subscribers.

FOR SALE,

A TRACT OF LAND, situated on the Allegheny river and Pennsylvania canal, three miles above Pittsburgh, containing two hundred acres, one hundred of which are cleared and in good order, on which are a good barn and orchard.

The Docket of the deceased is placed in the hands of Thomas Sample, Esq. of Allegheny.

THOMAS SAMPLE, } *Ex'rs.*
WILLIAM SAMPLE, }
Feb. 28, 1832.—tf

JUST RECEIVED,

AN Assortment of *Curtain Bands, Knobs, Rings, Fringe, Locks, &c.*, suitable for furnishing Steam Boats—on accommodating terms, by SAMUEL FAHNESTOCK & Co.,
Corner of Wood and Fifth streets.
Pittsburgh, March 15—tf.

COOK'S REGISTER *and Lottery and Exchange Telegraph* is published semi-monthly, at one dollar per annum.

Contents—Bank Note Table of the Rates of Exchange at Pittsburgh; a copious description of the altered and counterfeit Bank Notes that are in circulation in the west; a list of Broken Banks; prices of Gold, Stocks, &c. Subscriptions received at GEORGE A. COOK'S Lottery and Exchange Office, No. 68 Wood street, Pittsburgh.
October 21, 1831.—tf

HARDWARE.

SAMUEL FAHNESTOCK & Co. are now opening a very extensive assortment of Hardware, Cutlery, and Plated Ware, to which they most respectfully invite the attention of Country Merchants and Saddlers. A large proportion of their goods have been imported direct from Liverpool, (England,) *via* New Orleans, and will be sold on accommodating terms.

March 16—tf.

MERCHANTS, and men of business generally, will find it to their advantage to call at this office, and have their uncurrent paper exchanged. Every description of *Bank Note paper* received at reduced rates. The highest premium is in all cases, paid for *Foreign and American Gold. Drafts and Notes of hand* collected. ☞GEORGE A. COOK, Lottery and Exchange Broker, No. 68 Wood street, Pittsburgh. Jan. 27.

NEW DRUG STORE.

THE subscribers respectfully inform the public that they have opened a Drug Store, No. 42 Market street, second door below third, where they have just received a large and general assortment of Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Dye-Stuffs, Window Glass, Perfumery, &c. which they offer for sale, Wholesale and Retail, on the most reasonable terms.

H. P. SCHWARTZ & Co.

☞For sale, as above, Mons. Chabert, the celebrated French Fire King's Tapuyas Elixir, an instantaneous cure for the tooth ache.
April 13, 1832.—tf

COMMISSION HOUSE.

THE undersigned begs leave to inform his friends and the public, that he has established himself in Natchez, Mississippi, with the design of transacting a *GENERAL COMMISSION BUSINESS.* He will attend, particularly, to the sale of Northern Produce and Manufactures, and to the purchase and shipment of Cotton. Consignments or orders, addressed to him, will meet with prompt attention; and no exertion shall be wanting to promote the interests, and merit the confidence of those who may entrust him with business. He respectfully solicits the patronage of his northern friends.

ALFRED COCHRAN.
Natchez, March 10, 1832.

ALFRED COCHRAN,
Commission Merchant,

NATCHEZ, MISSISSIPPI.

Refer to

Messrs. COCHRAN & IRWIN, Pittsburgh,
G. W. BARCLAY & Co. Louisville,
STEPHEN DUNCAN, Esq., Natchez,
JOHN LINTON, Esq., New Orleans.
March 27, 1832.—6m.

PLAIN, CUT, AND PRESSED

GLASS WARE, PLATED CASTERS, &c.

BAKEWELL, PAGE & BAKEWELLS inform their friends and the public, that in addition to their usual extensive assortment of Plain and Cut Glass, they have a variety of new articles of Pressed Glass, of every description, and have just imported, direct from the manufactories, some of the newest and most fashionable Plated Caster Frames; all of which are for sale upon the lowest terms.

BAKEWELL, PAGE & BAKEWELLS.
February 28—2mo.

NURSE WANTED.—A middle aged woman is wanted as a Nurse. Good wages will be given to one who is capable, and who can refer as to character. Apply at 16 Exchange Buildings. April 13.

CARPET WAREHOUSE.

THE attention of the citizens of Pittsburgh and vicinity is respectfully invited to a splendid assortment of CARPETING, which was opened on Thursday, the 12th of April, *at the Carpet Warehouse, No. 26 Wood street, Pittsburgh, (a few doors below Griffith's Hotel,)* consisting in part of a very large assortment of select patterns of Imperial, Kidderminster and Scotch Ingrain, Wilton and Venetian Carpeting; India Matting; Floor Oil-Cloth; Table and Piano Covers; Tufted, Imperial, Brussels, and Wilton HEARTH RUGS; comprising a larger and more choice selection than was ever before offered in this city. All of which will be sold at a small advance. A. M'FADDEN.
April 13—5t

E. HALE,
SURGEON DENTIST,

HAS removed to the house lately occupied by Mr. Saml. P. Darlington, in Fourth street, next door to the corner of Wood st. where he will be happy to wait upon those who may require his professional services, in all its various branches.

N. B.—For sale, a superior Tooth Powder. Also, J. White's Tooth Ache Drops.
March 10, 1832.—tf

TURNPIKE NOTICE.—The Managers of the Greensburgh and Pittsburgh Turnpike Road Company will meet at *Daily's*, in Stewartsville, on Thursday, the 26th inst., where all persons having contracts with the company, for repairs, by the mile or otherwise, are requested to attend. ROBERT STEWART,
April 17.—3t. *President.*

UNION CANAL LOTTERY

OF PENNSYLVANIA,

CLASS No. 8, for 1832: to be drawn in Philadelphia, on SATURDAY, APRIL 21ST, 1832. Yates & M'Intyre, Managers. Sixty Number Lottery—Nine Drawn Ballots.

SCHEME.

1 prize of	$25,000 is	$25,000
1	15,000	15,000
1	10,000	10,000
1	3,610	3,610
20	1,000	20,000
20	500	10,000
40	200	8,000
51	100	5,100
51	50	2,550
51	20	1,020
1683	16	26,928
11475	8	91,800
34220 tickets.		$219,008

Tickets, $8 00 | Halves, $4 00
Quarters, 2 00 | Eighths, 1 00

Orders from abroad, (post paid) enclosing cash or prize tickets in former lotteries, will be promptly attended to.

A statement of the drawing will be forwarded to each adventurer. Cash paid for prizes on presentation. Apply to, or address,

JOHN SIBBET,
At the Lottery and Exchange Office, No. 114 Market street, corner of Liberty, Pittsburgh.

Where was sold, in Class 6, the Capital Prize of $25,000; in Class 7, the Capital Prize of $5,000 and in Class 10, the Capital Prize of $6,000.
April 13, 1832.

Literary and Mercantile Academy,

AT the Corner of Second street and Cherry Alley; where, at the solicitation of a number of his friends, the subscriber will be prepared to receive pupils on the third of April next. This situation is preferred to a denser and more populous quarter of the city.—The time ordinarily devoted to teaching during the day, will be devoted to the instruction of males only, in Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, E. Grammar, Geography, Composition, &c., according to the most approved methods of imparting Knowledge. The number of pupils will be restricted to 35, at $5 for the term of 12 weeks, payable in advance. Immediately after the exercises of the day, a separate class of young gentlemen will attend a course of Lectures on Book Keeping and E. Grammar; the course to be completed in 12 weeks. Terms, $10, payable at the expiration of 6 weeks; the class being at no expense, except for books and blanks. Any student attending the day-school, and desirous of becoming a member of this class, can have the privilege by the additional payment of $3. No particular system of Double Entry will be required. At the close of the Lectures, any regular students will be enabled to apply them in any of the approved forms he may think proper to adopt. Merchants are respectfully invited to attend, and witness the *study* of Book Keeping as applied to actual business, either exemplifying general and extensive Mercantile concerns, or restricted to western commerce. For the following testimonial, I am indebted to the politeness of the class of young gentlemen from the city, who lately attended the course of Lectures.

N. R. SMITH.
Allegheny town, March 9, 1832.—3t

We, the undersigned, having attended a course of Mr. N. R. Smith's Lectures on Book Keeping and English Grammar, take this method of assuring the public, that the information they have derived from them is various and important, both in a theoretical and practical point of view. We are certain that, should the young gentlemen of this city attend them, they will thence derive ample satisfaction. For ourselves, we think it a duty to present our thanks to Mr. Smith for the knowledge he has imparted to us in the useful and important branches embraced by his Lectures.

Robert H. Douthitt,	Andrew Nicholson,
J. H. Robinson,	C. L. Magee,
Robt. M'Curdy,	Michael Friel,
Thos. Douthitt,	A. T. Nicholson,
John Black,	J. H. Townle.

Pittsburgh, March 3, 1832.

NOTICE.—*John Hannen* has taken his son-in law, *John E. Park*, into partnership with him in the Drug business, and in the manufacturing of white lead; and all their transactions will be done under the firm of JOHN HANNEN & CO. All persons indebted to John Hannen, are required to make payment without delay.
January 21.

NEW WHOLESALE
DRY GOODS STORE,

NUMBER 84 WOOD STREET,

Corner of Diamond Alley.

JOHN H. BROWN & CO.

ARE now opening a well selected and general assortment of

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS,

Purchased for Cash, in the New York and Philadelphia Markets, which they offer by the piece of package, at a small advance.

Purchasers are respectfully invited to call and examine their stock.

Pittsburgh, April 3, 1832.—tf

POETRY.

EDITH.—BY L. E. L.

Weep not, weep not, that in the spring
We have to make a grave;
The flowers will grow, the birds will sing,
The early roses wave:
And make the sod we're spreading fair
For her who sleeps below;
We might not bear to lay her there,
In winter frost and snow.

We never hoped to keep her long:
When but a fairy child,
With dancing step, and bird-like song,
And eyes that only smiled,
And something shadowy and frail
Was even in her mirth;
She look'd a flower that one rough gale
Would bear away from earth.

There was too clear and blue a light
Within her radiant eyes,
They were too beautiful, too bright,
Too like their native skies;
Too changeable the rose which shed
Its color on her face,
Now burning with a passionate red,
Now with just one faint trace.

She was too thoughtful for her years,
Its shell the spirit wore;
And when she smiled away our fears,
We only feared the more.
The crimson deepened on her cheek,
Her blue eyes shone more clear,
And every day she grew more weak,
And every hour more dear.

Her childhood was a happy time,
The loving and beloved;
Yon sky, which was her native clime
Hath but its own removed.
This earth was not for one to whom
Nothing of earth was given,
'Twas but a resting place, her tomb,
Between the world and Heaven:

MISCELLANEOUS.

From the New York American.

Mr. Van Buren's reply to the condolences of the office holders' meeting in this city on the occasion of his rejection by the Senate, will be found below.

The reply is in a strain of mock humility, and real and most presumptuous egotism. In one sentence he thus speaks of the act of the Senate:—'Advantage has been taken of my position, [being in a foreign land] to level a shaft intended to wound me to the quick, and to humiliate me in the eyes of the Government and nation with whom I was to treat.' Does Mr. Van Buren really then believe, that if on the spot, he could have changed the vote of the Senate? If so, he may be assured that self-delusion never more thoroughly deceived any man; for it is not a matter of question, that if he had been still in the United States, and not at his post in London, the vote against him would have been much stronger—the fact of his being in 'a foreign land,' was exactly that consideration which was most favorable to him. He can satisfy himself of that without difficulty, if peradventure he should really doubt it. The motives of personal rancor to which Mr. V. B. imputes his rejection, may possibly find their justification in the suggestions of his own heart; but how unbecoming the imputation is, may be inferred from a subsequent paragraph in the same letter, where Mr. Van Buren says: 'The courtesy due to the highest of our legislative bodies obliges us to presume that the reasons assigned by the majority for their decision were sincere.' Mr. Van Buren lays down the right precept, but forgets to confirm it by example.

There is no accounting for tastes, and it may be, therefore, that Mr. Van Buren is quite serious, though the expression is a little at variance with his fine trope about that marvellous 'shaft' intended to 'humiliate' as well as to 'wound,' when he speaks to the committee of being '*happily* indebted' to his rejection for their kind expressions, &c. There may be that in the quality and cast of Mr. Van Buren's taste and ambition, which can find gratifying compensation in the applause of a meeting, such as that to whose committee he is replying, for his condemnation by 'the highest of our legislative bodies.'—but such, we must fain believe, is not the ambition of noble minds.

Here is the letter:

London, Feb. 24th, 1832.

GENTLEMEN—I have been honored with your kind letter of the first inst., communicating to me the sentiments of a public meeting of my fellow citizens, on the subject of the rejection, by the Senate, of my nomination as minister to this country.

Having always observed, on the part of the Republicans of the city of New York, a frank and fearless independence of opinion, and a disinterested regard to truth and justice in their estimate and support of public men, I have looked to their approbation with solicitude as a criterion of conduct, and have received the testimonials of respect with which they have occasionally honored me, with correspondent satisfaction, but never with such deep-felt sensibility as in the present instance.—Severed, for the first time, from my country and friends, and placed in a conspicuous situation among strangers, in a foreign land, advantage has been taken of my position to level at me a shaft intended to wound me to the quick, and to humiliate me in the eyes of the government and nation with whom I was to treat, and to whom I was, as yet, but little known. Thanks to the generous and warm hearted promptness of my fellow citizens of New York, the same moment that brought me the poisoned shaft of my enemies, brought also the missive of my friends, 'with healing on its wings.' When you inform your constituents of this circumstance, they will at once perceive how well timed and effectual has been the assurance of sympathy, esteem, and confidence, and how deeply it must have sunk into my heart.

In testifying to my public conduct, they are pleased to speak with eulogium of me, as contributing, while in the Cabinet, to the success of the present administration; that signal success, I feel called upon to declare, is pre-eminently due to the political sagacity, unwearying industry, and upright, straight forward course of our present venerated chief. All the humble merit I can claim, is, that of having exerted myself to the utmost to execute his patriotic and single hearted views, and of having sacrificed all personal considerations to ensure their success, when threatened with extraneous embarrassments. That my exertions were arduous, painful, and incessant, I may, without vanity, assert: whether my sacrifices have not been repaid with unmerited detraction and reproach, I leave to my countrymen to determine. Still I shall ever regard my situation in that Cabinet, as one of the most fortunate events of my life, placing me as it did in close and familiar relation with one who has been well described by Mr. Jefferson as "possessing more of the Roman in his character than any man living," and whose administration will be looked to, in future times, as a golden era in our history. To have served under such a chief, at such a time, and to have won his confidence and esteem, is a sufficient glory, and of that, thank God, my enemies cannot deprive me.

Of the particular act of hostility to which I am *happily* indebted for the present expression of feelings on the part of my Republican fellow citizens, it is not perhaps proper, and I would fain think, not necessary, that I should say much. The courtesy due to the highest of our Legislative bodies obliges us to presume that the reasons assigned by the majority for their decision were sincere; if so, I console myself with the persuasion that public sentiment, of which I have an earnest before me, is likely to determine the futility of those reasons, and the injustice of that decision.

Allow me, gentlemen, in conclusion, to thank you heartily for the expression of individual feelings with which you have accompanied the resolutions of your constituents. Enjoying a personal acquaintance with every one of you, and knowing how much of private worth and public respectability you represent, I feel flattered and gratified to receive such sympathy at such hands; and, situated as I am, I cannot but look forward with heart-cheering anticipation to the welcome with which you promise to greet my return to my native land.

A few weeks residence here will be required to place the affairs of the legation in a proper train, as well as to settle my own private concerns; after which I propose to avail myself of the only opportunity that will probably ever be afforded me, to visit a few of the most interesting points of the Continent. After that I shall make the best of my way home, where I hope to arrive early in the summer. I shall then be able more adequately to express in person, my deep, my affectionate sense of the vigilance and protecting kindness of my fellow citizens, and of the honest zeal with which they have stepped forward to vindicate me from assaults during my absence. In the mean time, with a proud and grateful feeling of sincerity, I leave my character in their keeping. I remain, gentlemen, with respect, Your servant and friend. M. VAN BUREN.

To Messrs. Walter Bowne, and others.

Extract of a letter from Washington, dated April 6.

The debate in the Senate on the General Appropriation Bill, in reference to the diplomacy of Mr. M'Lane, and the course of Mr. Van Buren as Secretary of State, begins to wear a very important aspect. Mr. Webster, it is said, will come out with a powerful effort on this fruitful topic. In the close of his argument yesterday, Mr. Sprague adverted to some facts contained in a communication from the State Department, which has not yet been printed, and which discloses the awkward dilemma into which Mr. Van Buren has thrown the country, by the strange and unpardonable concessions made to the British minister, Lord Aberdeen. His Lordship took advantage of Mr. M'Lane's repeated supplications, and constant declarations of the *injury* resulting to the U. States from the delay of the negotiations, &c. to reserve the right to discriminate between the direct and indirect trade, in the imposition of duties; yet, when this principle was embodied into the act of Parliament of the 22d of April of last year, Mr. M'Lane saw his own error, and, too late, protested against the passage of the Bill. He was then pointed to the concession which he had made to Lord Aberdeen, by suffering him to retain the reserved right, on which this new modification of the British Tariff is made. *Mr. M'Lane expressly admits, in a letter to Mr. Van Buren, the pernicious consequences of this new law on American interests.*

It will soon become evident to the most dull intellect that this arrangement of the colonial intercourse, for which General Jackson has been glorified to the skies, was produced by the most disgraceful course of humiliation, and is about to result in an incalculable injury to the commerce of our country.—*U. S. Gazette.*

From the National Gazette.

Gabriel Moore, one of the Senators in Congress from Alabama, has published in the Washington Telegraph a long and cogent letter in reply to some resolutions adopted by a part of his constituents, in which his vote for the rejection of Mr. Van Buren is condemned. The *argumentum ad hominem* in the following passage is scarcely resistible.

"There is not wanting an example in the conduct of General Jackson himself, to justify the vote in opposition to the nomination. If a minister to a foreign court may be considered a confidential officer, all must acknowledge that the Secretary of State must be considered much more so. Yet General Jackson did not think, on that account, when Mr. Clay was nominated by Mr. Adams for the place of Secretary, that he was bound to give his vote in his favor. His name will be found recorded in the negative, with that of many others of the most distinguished republicans; not that he doubted Mr. Clay's talents, his capacity, or qualifications, but because he considered that a political principle of vital importance was involved. And I cannot but think that those *would be exclusive* friends, who denounce the exercise of a similar discretion in a case less marked, in doing so utter against General Jackson himself a condemnation more severe than that which they have uttered against myself and others who voted with me on the case under consideration."

Further—

"I am authorised to say that, although it was the earnest desire of Judge Bibb, of Ky., (a Senator, whose patriotism and sterling character will not be called into question,) to sustain all the nominations of the President, the disclosures on the nomination of Mr. Van Buren were such that, had he been present, he would have voted against its confirmation. It is also known that other Senators voted in favor of the nomination *solely* upon the ground that he had already gone abroad, and had entered on his duties. A renomination would therefore receive an immediate and decided rejection."

A correspondent inquires whether a controversy did not arise between Georgia and the Cherokees under the Administration of John Q. Adams, and whether Mr. Adams did not order a military force to protect the Cherokees.

We have no recollection of any difficulties at the period referred to between Georgia and the *Cherokees*—but there were serious difficulties between that State and the *Creek* Indians, growing out of the Treaty negotiated with M'Intosh and others, at the Indian springs, in 1825. This treaty was claimed by a large portion of the Creeks to be fraudulent: M'Intosh, the principal chief concerned in negotiating it, was put to death by the party of the Creeks opposed to the treaty: great excitement was produced, and serious disturbances threatened. The President directed General Gaines of the United States' Army, to repair to the Creek Nation, to protect the whites against the depredations of the Indians, and to investigate the nature of the difficulties. While General Gaines was engaged in this service, a correspondence took place between him and Governor Troup, of Georgia, which was published in the newspapers at that time. Governor Troup insisted on surveying the land ceded by the treaty immediately and before the time specified for the removal of the Indians in the treaty itself. The President would not permit the survey to be made, and General Gaines received orders from the War Department, to resist by military force, if it should be necessary, any attempts to prosecute the survey. In consequence of this, the survey, if we are not mistaken, was suspended, and at the next session of Congress the treaty was laid before the Senate and annulled, and another treaty negotiated and ratified.—*Connecticut Courant.*

The New York American, in noticing the "*Observations on the writings of Thomas Jefferson, with particular reference to the attack they contain on the memory of the late Gen. Henry Lee, in a series of letters by Henry Lee, of Virginia,*" has the following remarks.

"The course of Mr. Lee's investigation and defence tend necessarily to an examination of the sincerity of Mr. Jefferson's professions as a friend of Gen. Washington, the soundness of his pretensions as an enlightened patriot, the justice of his reputation as an upright statesman, and to a general inquiry into his motives, aims, and conduct, as a public man. Incidentally, sketches brilliantly hit off, of *Washington, Hamilton, Jay, Knox, Richard Henry Lee, John Marshall*, and others, who, in common with Gen. H. Lee, were objects of Mr. Jefferson's distrust or attacks, are introduced to support the general views of the writer as to the injustice which Mr. Jefferson's jealousy or suspicion led him to do to the characters of other distinguished men.

The shock which this publication, if found to be accurate in its facts and reasonings, is calculated to give to the character for candor, veracity, and fairness, of Mr. Jefferson, should not deter from its perusal any one who does not honor Cæsar more than Rome, and who does not rate individual preference above the sacred cause of Truth."

Green Bay, Feb. 8.—The small pox is making dreadful ravage among the Indians along the western shore of Lake Michigan. As many as sixty had died of this malady at Milwauky up to the last accounts.—*Extract of a Letter.*

Abstract of Congressional Proceedings.

Monday, April 9.—The Senate did not sit on Saturday.

In the House of Representatives, after the introduction of several private bills, the report of the Judiciary Committee was again taken up, and Mr. Pearce concluded his remarks in favor of an investigation by the committee. Mr. Storrs, of Connecticut, has the floor upon the question today. After the transaction of some further business, the House went into the consideration of private bills, in which it continued during the remainder of the sitting.

April 10.—In the Senate, yesterday, after the transaction of the usual morning's business, the Revolutionary Pensions Bill was taken up on motion of Mr. Foot, and Mr. Robinson offered an amendment, to which Mr. Grundy made an addition, to include in the provisions of the bill, those officers and soldiers who served with Generals Wayne, Clark, Harmar, Hamtranck, and St. Clair, in the Indian war after the revolution. This amendment was supported by Messrs. Robinson, Bibb, Grundy, and Benton, and opposed by Messrs. Foot and Smith. After a short discussion, the bill was laid on the table, in order to take up the appropriation bill. After Mr. Kane had concluded his remarks, Mr. Holmes took the floor, and addressed the Senate until the adjournment.

In the House of Representatives, during the presentation of petitions, Mr. Archer introduced a memorial from the Petersburgh Railroad Company, praying for the remission of the duties on certain iron imported for the use of that railroad. It was referred to the Committee on Commerce. Mr. Kavanagh, of Maine, presented certain documents exculpatory of the Collector of Wiscasset, which were read to the House on the resumption of the debate on the subject of the charge brought against that officer. Mr. Drayton, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported a bill for the establishment of a Military Board for the administration and government of the Ordnance Department, which was read twice, and postponed till Thursday. Mr. Archer, from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, reported a bill providing for a deficit in the appropriation therein named. It was read a first and second time, and committed to a Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union. Mr. Washington, from the Committee on the District of Columbia, reported a bill to amend the incorporation act of the Female Orphan Asylum at Georgetown, which was read twice, and committed. The bill from the Senate for the relief of Jefferson College, Mississippi, reported with amendments, by Mr. Plummer, from the Committee on the Public Lands, was taken up, and the amendments having been concurred in, the bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading this day. The bills for postponing the trial of certain suits of law in Arkansas, and for extending the benefits of vaccination among the Indian tribes, were severally read a third time, and passed. Mr. Clay, of Alabama, submitted certain amendments to the bill for rechartering the United States Bank; and they were ordered to be printed. The private bills committed on Saturday, were passed; after which, the House went into a Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, Mr. L. Condict in the chair, and took up the Revolutionary Pensions Bill. Mr. Choate, of Massachusetts, addressed the committee in support of the genuine principles of the bill and of the amendment offered by Mr. Everett, of Vermont. Mr. Choate was followed by Mr. Dearborn and Mr. Sutherland, in favor of the bill, and Mr. Bell in opposition to it. Mr. Johnston, of Virginia, then obtained the floor, but in consequence of the lateness of the hour, moved that the committee rise, which, being agreed to, leave was granted to sit again; and the House, at 4 o'clock, on the motion of Mr. Ward, adjourned.

Wednesday, April 11.—The Senate was, yesterday, occupied during the whole of the morning with the reading of a number of amendments reported by the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads, through Mr. Grundy, their chairman, to the bill from the House establishing certain post routes, and discontinuing others, &c. When the Secretary had finished reading the amendments, Mr. Grundy said, that the bill had been perfected as far as the best judgment of the committee would permit, with the aid of such Senators and members of the House as could conveniently afford their assistance. It extended every accommodation to the country that the nature of the case admitted, and he believed perfect satisfaction had been given to all the members from the different states who had examined its provisions. The committee had set out with the principle that the Post Office Department should support itself from its own revenues; and it was upon this principle that the bill had been reported. If gentlemen, Mr. G. said, were disposed to print the amendments, and take time for deliberate examination, it would, he feared, delay the bill so much as to prevent its passage at this session. He hoped, as the subject was sufficiently understood, that the Senate would consent to act on it at once. Messrs. Holmes and Foot objected to the postponement of the previous orders for the purpose of acting on this bill, both gentlemen contending that some short time should be allowed to Senators to examine into its merits before they were called on to decide. Mr. Holmes had an amendment to propose relative to a change of a mail route in Maine, which took the post office from a village of some importance, and established it in a smaller place. This amendment he could not possibly propose at that time, because the paper so necessary to support the object he had in view, were in the hands of a member of the other House. He pledged himself, however, to make the proposition the next day. Mr. Grundy continued to press the consideration of the bill, on the ground of the vast importance of the subject, and the late period of the session; and alleged that the Senator from Maine, (Mr. Holmes,) had had an opportunity of proposing his amendment in the committee, which he neglected to avail himself of. Some further remarks were made by Messrs. Foot, Grundy, Sprague, and King, and Mr. Grundy's motion was considered out of order, the unfinished business having the precedence. The appropriation bill was then again taken up as the unfinished business, and Mr. Holmes went on with his remarks in reply to Mr. Kane, begun on Monday, and continued to the hour of adjournment, without coming to a conclusion.

In the House of Representatives, Mr. Clay, of Alabama, reported a bill establishing Land Districts in the Territory of Arkansas, which was read twice and committed. Mr. Davis, of South Carolina, from the Judiciary Committee, reported a bill for altering the time of holding the District Court of the United States for the District of Indiana, which was read a first and second time, ordered to be engrossed, and at a subsequent period of the sitting read a third time and passed. The consideration of the report on the subject of the charges against the Collector of Wiscasset, was resumed, and Mr. Storrs, of Connecticut, argued in support of an investigation, by the House, until one o'clock, when his remarks were arrested by the expiration of the hour allotted to the consideration of reports and resolutions. Yesterday and today having been assigned, by a previous resolution, to the consideration of business appertaining to the District of Columbia, the House then went into a Committee of the Whole, Mr. Ellsworth in the chair, and successively took up the following bills: a bill to extend the limits of Georgetown; a bill to incorporate the Trustees of the Methodist Protestant Church of Georgetown; a bill quieting possessions, enrolling conveyances, and securing the estates of purchasers in the District of Columbia; a bill directing a code of laws, civil and criminal, to be prepared and reported to the next session of Congress; a bill to organize the Fire Companies of the District; a bill for the more speedy administration of justice. On this bill a discussion arose, after which a variety of other bills were acted upon in the committee, which, at half past four o'clock, rose and reported, and the House adjourned.

April 12.—In the Senate, yesterday, petitions were presented by Messrs. Holmes, Wilkins, Moore, and Sprague. Mr. Johnston, on leave, introduced a bill to authorise the payment to the State of Louisiana, of the 5 per cent. of the net proceeds of the sales of public lands in that state, which was read and ordered to a second reading. Mr. Benton rose to inquire of the chairman of the Committee on Manufactures, whether he had observed on his table a report from the Secretary of the Treasury, made in answer to a resolution of the Senate, showing the number and value of acres of public lands in the market, the amount surveyed, &c., and whether a report might soon be expected from the committee, as they then had before them all the information required on that subject. Mr. Dickerson, said, in reply, that the committee had had no meeting since the receipt of the report; that the Committee would meet on Saturday, when it would be laid before them; and that a report might be expected from the committee in a very few days thereafter. The bill supplementary to the act for the relief of the surviving officers and soldiers of the revolutionary army, was taken up on motion of Mr. Foot; the question being on Mr. Robinson's motion to amend, as modified by Mr. Grundy, to include in the benefits of the bill, those officers and soldiers who served in the Indian wars under Generals Clark, Wayne, Harmar, Hamtramck, and St. Clair. Mr. White moved further to amend the bill, by providing for those who fought in the Indian wars in the southwest up to 1794. Both amendments were opposed by Messrs. Smith and Frelinghuysen, and supported by Messrs. White and Buckner, Mr. White taking the ground, in which he was followed by Mr. B., that the Indian wars grew out of, and were a part of the revolutionary war, which was ended indeed on this side of the mountains by the peace with Great Britain, of 1783, but was continued in fact for ten years longer on the other side of the mountains with the allies of that power, the Indians; and that those who encountered the dangers and privations of savage warfare, were as much entitled to the bounties of the Government as those provided for in the bill. The arrival of the hour of one, arrested the debate, and the bill was laid on the table on motion of Mr. Smith. The general appropriation bill was then taken up, and Mr. Holmes, after occupying the floor for about two hours, concluded his speech in reply to Messrs. Smith and Kane. The Senate then, in Committee of the Whole, adopted several amendments to the bill, after which it adjourned.

In the House of Representatives the consideration of the report of the Committee on the Judiciary, on the subject of the charges against the collector of Wiscasset, was resumed, and Mr. Storrs, of Connecticut, continued his argument until the close of the hour. The remainder of the day was devoted to the consideration of the bills appertaining to the District of Columbia. Upon the bill for altering the draw of the bridge over the Potomac, Mr. Doddridge moved an amendment, providing for the purchase of the present bridge, and the erection of a new one on its site, free of toll, which, after some debate, was adopted, by a vote of—ayes 75, noes 44.

From the Court Journal.

STATISTICS OF THE TURKISH EMPIRE.

AND REFORMS OF THE PRESENT SULTAN.

The extent of the Ottoman empire is estimated at 48,745 square miles, of which 10,000 are in Europe. Its European population is, however, calculated in different ways; Balbi makes it 9,500,000. Hassel 19,183,000, while, according to some, it is 10,600,000. Of this population hardly more than 2,271,000 are Mahometans; the rest are idolaters, Jews, and Christians. Of these, 3,000,000 are Greeks, 3,000,000 Jews, and 80,000 Armenians. The sum total of the population of Turkey in Europe, in Asia, and in Africa, is 23,650,000 souls.

The amount of the annual revenue of the empire, is only about 2,900,000*l* sterling; but the expenditure of the state does not exceed 276,000*l*. The national debt amounts to between 7 and 8 millions. The miri or revenue just mentioned, belongs to the public treasury of Turkey: there is, however, another branch of revenue, derived from presents, inheritances, the imperial domains, and certain forfeitures which belong to the ilsh hame or klazneth, (imperial treasury.) The accumulation of this sum is said to be enormous, and each Sultan is required to add to its bulk by a given sum proportioned to the length of his reign.

Since the destruction of the Janissaries, it is impossible to estimate precisely the military force of the Turks, but before that event the regular troops amounted to 30,000 cavalry, and 124,000 infantry, and the feudal militia was composed of 120,000 men, of whom the greater part were cavalry. The naval force amounted in 1826, to 21 ships of the line, 31 frigates, 8 corvettes, and 30 gun-boats, carrying altogether about 2,900 cannons, and 5,300 men. This portion, however, of defensive means was crippled at the battle of Navarino.

Turkey in Europe contains one town of 500,000 inhabitants, one of 50,000, 12 of 20,000, and twenty of 10,000.

The order of the Crescent was instituted by Selim III., in the year 1697, and is divided into three classes.

The reigning sovereign takes the following titles: We, the Sultan, son of a sultan Shakan, Mahmoud II., Kan son of the victorious Sultan Abdul-Hamed, by the infinite grace of the creator of the world and eternal God, and by the mediation and miraculous acts of Mahomet Mustapha, chief of the prophets, whom the benediction of God preserves; servant and master of the cities of Mecca, Medina, and Kudi, towards which the eyes of the whole world are turned in time of prayer, Padishah of the great cities of Stamboul, Edrenes, and Bursa, whom all kings regard with envy.

The reigning Padishah, or Grand Sultan of the Ottoman Empire, Mahmoud II. was born on the 30th July, 1785, and ascended the throne 28th July, 1808. He is the 18th generation from Osmin I. the founder of his dynasty, and the 30th sovereign of that dynasty. The hereditary prince is his eldest son, Abdul-Mechid, who was born 20th of April, 1824. He has, besides, another son two years old, and four daughters.

The following are the most striking and important of the reforms which the present Sultan has introduced into his Empire. These innovations, of which we shall briefly mention the most important, prove that there is a great tendency in the Turkish Empire to new ideas, and that, however we have been deceived in our estimate of the Sultan's character, the whole of his opinions accord with the present state of European civilization.

By a hatti-scherif of the 30th June, 1826, the Sultan renounced the right of confiscation, thitherto assumed by the Porte, of the property of all public officers condemned to suffer death.

He has reformed a number of abuses in the Ottoman marine; introduced a better system of discipline among the sailors, and taken means to ameliorate the education of cadets in that department, as regards manœuvring and naval evolutions.

He has published a series of ordonnances, having for their object the more perfect administration of the police in the capital, the determining of the rights of corporate bodies, and the affording of protection to rajas, or subjects not Mohammedan.

He has established a better arrangement for the prevention and extinction of fires. Formerly the men employed on this service were often themselves the incendiaries, or oppressed those who suffered from the fires, by odious exactions and vexations, particularly the rajas.

He has likewise established better order among the street porters, visiting with punishment all those who are disorderly.

He has erected manufactories of cloth and of arms for the army.

He has established telegraphs on the heights surrounding the capital.

He has purchased an English steam boat, for the service of the government. It was in this vessel he embarked when he was last absent for the space of three days from his capital. Before his time, no Sultan dared to trust his person on the open sea.

He has founded a school for the education of dragomans or interpreters. The French language has already been taught in this school.

He has attempted to separate the military and civil powers, which are at present united in the persons of the Pashas. The Pashas have hitherto collected the revenues of the provinces in their government on their own account, contenting themselves, with merely paying a portion into the imperial treasury, under the name of a contribution. The Sultan has tried to collect these revenues on account of the state, assigning fixed incomes to the provincial governors. The project has not, however, succeeded, having had to encounter too powerful an opposition on the part of the Pashas.

He has established military hospitals and spacious barracks, in which order and elegance are united.

After a previous deliberation with the Muftis and Ulemas he has granted permission to medical persons to dissect human bodies after death, a thing interdicted by law.

In conclusion, we cannot pass by in silence his resolution to have two of his children inoculated for the small pox by French physicians.

PITTSBURGH PRICES CURRENT.—

Corrected weekly by Riddle, Forsyth & Co.

pot,	lb. 4½ a5	Steel, co. lb	7 a 8†
pearl,	5	sad irons	6†
Ashes, sc. salts	3¾ a 4¼	Lead, in pigs	6a6½§
black salts	4a4½†	in bars	6½§
Axes, doz.	$14 a 16†	white, in kegs	8@†
Augers, qr.	6†	dry, lb.	12½†
Alum, lb.	6	Shot, all sizes,	7a8†
Bacon, lb.	5a5½†	Leather, sole,	28§
Butter, keg.	9½†	upper, doz.	$27a30†
Bags, 3 bu. tw.	45 a 50†	calf skins,	20 a 24§
Beans, sh. bush.	75§	Lard,	8½§
Biscuit, sea, b.	3 50 a 4†	Logwood,	2†
w. crack. bbl.	$4 75†	Molasses,	35a37§
Beer,	3 †	Nails, Jun. bra.	10d 6½§
Coals, bush.	7†		8d 6½§
Candles, lb.	9½		6d 7§
Copperas	2½a3†		4d 8½§
Cheese	6¼†	other	7 §
Cordage, Ky.	8 a 11§	Oil, flaxseed, gal.	$1 25§
Irwin's	9 a 15	tanners', bbl.	$19 a 20†
Coffee, g.in bgs.	13½a15	Onions, bushl.	$ 1§
Cotton Wool	10a12½§	Paper	
Cassinets,	40 a 110†	cap, No. 1 rm.	$3½†
Cotton Goods,		No. 2,	2½†
3-4 Plaids, n. 1. y.	11a12†	No. 3,	2¼†
4-4 Checks	13 a 21†	letter	2 50 a 4†
3-4 Stripes	17†	crown wrap.	$1 25
Cot. yarns, lb.	No. 5, 25†	medium do.	$1 75a2†
Flour, obl.	$3 87a4†	paper hang's p.	37a35
Feathers	35§	Pork, fresh lb.	3½ a 4
Flax, scutched, lb.	6½a7†	pkd. mess, bhl.	none
hatcheled,	9a10¾*	prime,	do.
Flannels, cy. 4-4	40a50*	Potatoes, bush.	37a43§
Fish—bbl.		Rags, Ohio,	5*
New herring,	$6a8§	do. K'y.	4½§
shad,	11a12§	Sugar, N.O.lo.	6½a7¾*
mack'l.	5a9†	country,	7§
Grain, wheat bu.	62½†	lump,	15 a 16†
barley	40†	loaf,	16 a 17†
rye	37½†	Salt,	$2½ §
corn	31§	Soap, lb.	5 a 8†
Glass, 8by 10, box	$3¾a4†	Sifters—doz.	
10 by 12,	$4¾a5†	wire No. 14 16,	$5
12 by 18,	$9 00†	Spades & shovels	$8
Bottles, porter groce	9†	Tobacco	
gallon doz.	2½†	keg, lb.	5 a 10cts†
½ do.	1¼†	leaf,	2a3†
¼ do.	87½cts†	Tallow, rendered	8†
pint	62½†	rough	6†
Gunpowder, keg	$5¼a6†	Tea, Y.H. lb.	90a$1 6*
Hemp, ton	$118§	H. skin,	70 a 75§
Hides, Span. lb.	16a17§	imperial,	1,35a1,45§
green	5§	Wax. bees'	19*
Indigo, Span lb.	1¾	Wool,	26 a 28*
Bengal,	1½ a 1¾†	Wool hats, doz.	$5½a6§
Iron, b. Jun. t.	$120§	Whisk. o. gall.	35a40ct
blooms, Jun	$95§	new	27†
rolled	115§	Vices, bright	12½†
sheet, cwt.	9½§	black	9½ a 10†
pig, ton	$ 38a40§	4-4 br. Sheetg.	11a 12†

REMARKS—* demand; § scarce; † plenty.

Pittsburgh Seminary,

FOR YOUNG LADIES,

South East Corner of Grant & Second Sts.

THE want of a permanent institution, located in the city, in which females should receive a useful and finished education, seems long to have been deeply felt by the inhabitants of this flourishing and wealthy city.

From the frequent and earnest solicitations of her friends, Miss Parry has, at length, undertaken to establish and carry into effective operation an Institution calculated, not only to supply the deficiency for which it is more immediately intended, but to offer such advantages as may render it worthy the patronage of the intelligent citizens of neigboring places.

The object of this seminary is, to inculcate sound principles, inform the mind, refine the taste, and form the character; to effect this, there will be a strict and well-ordered system of government as well as of instruction: for little can be accomplished in the great business of education without efficient regulations and good order.

The building is spacious and handsomely situated in the most elevated and healthy part of the city, commanding a fine view of the Monongahela, and the adjacent hills. It is sufficiently central for the convenience of day scholars, and yet retired from the noise of business.

In the English department the branches are Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Grammar, Composition, Geography, and Astronomy, with the use of the Globes, History, Chronology, Botany, Chymistry, Rhetoric, Natural and Moral Philosophy.

English branches,	$8 00 per qr.
(Each qr. to consist of 12 weeks.)	
Music,	10 00
French,	8 00
Drawing in pencil, crayon, and water colors,	8 00
Oil Painting,	10 00

Boarding and tuition, including all the branches, two hundred dollars per annum. Each pupil must be supplied, by the parent or guardian, with a mattress, bedding, towels, combs, brushes, soap, and silver cup, table and tea spoon, with the initials of the name engraved on each. Each pupil required to repair and keep her own clothes in good order. Washing, stationery, &c. are extras. No charge made for the summer vacation, commencing on the twenty-third of July, and terminating on the thirty-first of August. No pupil engaged for a shorter period than two quarters; first quarter to be paid in advance. One month's notice to be given previous to withdrawing a pupil.

The Rev. Dr. Bruce, President of the Western University, and Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy in that Institution, will give lectures on Astronomy. Competent masters are engaged for the different branches.

REFERENCES.—Rev. Robert Bruce, D. D.
Rev. G. Upfold, D. D.
Rev. C. Avery,
Dr. P. Mowry,
J. M. Snowden,
H. Holdship,
J. D. Davis,
N. B. Craig,
Hon. H. Denny.

Feb. 7.—tf.

STRAY MARE.

STRAYED away from Lewis Trax, living in Birmingham, on the 26th day of March, *a Black Mare*, about 11 or 12 years old; about 13 or 14 hands high, broad set, the off side hind feet white. Any person giving information to John Oby, Tavern-keeper, at the Monongahela Bridge, or bringing the aforesaid mare to said John Oby, shall be rewarded.

April 6—3t*

GARDEN SEEDS, &c.

A QUANTITY of Fresh Garden Seeds, neatly put up, and assorted, in boxes suitable for retailers in the country, have been received from the Shakers' Society, by the undersigned; and will be sold, Wholesale or Retail, to suit purchasers.

They also offer for sale *Improved Writing Ink*, of their own manufacture—put up in bottles of various sizes, or by the gallon or barrel, at prices much lower than it can be procured for from the eastern cities.

PETER & SHINN, Druggists,
March 16.—w2m. No. 52 Wood street.

ALLEGHENY COUNTY.

NOTICE is hereby given, that, agreeably to an act of the General Assembly, of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, passed the 13th of March, A. D. 1815, entitled an "act to amend the act entitled an act directing the mode of selling unseated lands for taxes, and for other purposes;" and "an act entitled, a further supplement to an act to amend the act, entitled an act directing the mode of selling unseated lands for taxes, and for other purposes," passed the 13th of March, A. D. 1817. The sales of the following tracts of land, and sundry town lots, in the county of Allegheny, will commence at the Commissioners' office, in the city of Pittsburgh, on the second Monday of June next, and be continued from day to day, (if necessary,) at which time and place the said Tracts of unseated Land and Town Lots, will be sold, or so much of them as may be necessary to pay all arrearages of taxes due on the same, for the years 1830 and 1831, together with the costs necessarily accruing thereon, viz:—

WILKINS TOWNSHIP.

	Acres.	D.	C.
Peter Wycoff, adjoining Bushe's heirs, Irish's heirs, et al.	276	6	90

MOON TOWNSHIP.

Wm. Mahan,	16	00	45
James Ross,	90	00	52

FRANKLIN TOWNSHIP, Alexander's District.

David Shield, No. 104,	116	00	80
John Fowler, adjoining Bradford, Jas. Neely, et al	107	00	26

PINE TOWNSHIP.

James Eakin, pt. of P. Sarver's,	50	00	80
John Kerr's heirs, adjoining Thos McCaw & al	100	03	20
Henry Baldwin, Esq. or Mountain's heirs,	100	03	20
Eliza Stewart, adjoining A. Arbuthnott & al,	50	00	75
Ephraim Buffington, part of Galbrath's,	19	00	17
Wm. Wilkins, Esq. pt. of Cubbage's	100	03	20
Benj. Chew, Esq. pt. of Deer's,	150	05	10
same, pt. of Willoughby's,	238	11	30
same, pt. of Owen's,	87	04	42
same, pt. of Goadieh Pearce's,	238	07	61
same, pt. of Campbell's,	50	03	55
same,	39	01	26
John Keown, pt. of McGee's	139	02	08

DEER TOWNSHIP, Cunningham's District.

Charles Meredith, or Doct. C. L. Armstrong, No. 198,	206	03	62
John Jameson, adjoining Hugh Glasgow and J. Ingram,	88	03	69
Woods's heirs, pt. of Felix Negley's	214	02	56
David Kennedy's heirs, part of Gratt's, No. 44,	160	06	00
same, pt. of No. 179,	206	04	63
John Johnston, or H. P. Dorsey, No. 155,	112	02	10
same, or same, Neff, No. 207,	206	04	63
Henry Jack, formerly D. Smith,	235	03	17
John Jameson, (formerly,)	80	01	05
Wm. Young, part of Hazlett's	300	02	70
do. do. Shiras's:	300	02	70
Wm. Wilkins, Esq. 8 Tracts, viz:			
Part of G. Miller's,	230	04	16
do of Taylor's,	190	01	42
do of Mehaffey's,	120	00	90
do of R. Boyd's,	60	00	94
do of Jack's,	320	03	32
do of Miller's,	50	00	52
do of Simmers',	193	02	02
do of Young's,	260	02	26
do of Shearer's,		02	02
Richard Latimer, or Mrs. Wusthoff, adjoining Britten Clending & al	212	02	54
Joseph Miller, or F. Kerns,	159	01	37
James Baker, adjoining Bakerstown,

PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

FRIDAY MORNING, APRIL 20, 1832.

STEAM BOAT NEWS.

ARRIVED—April 12th, Signal, Highlander; 14th, Statesman, Sentinel; 16th, Citizen, Wm. Parsons; 18th, Trenton, Napoleon.

DEPARTED—April 13th, Signal; 14th, Highlander; 16th, Statesman; 17th, Sentinel; 18th, Citizen; 19th, Wm. Parsons.

☞ River 5 feet above low water, and rising.

PITTSBURGH NAVIGATION AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—At a meeting of the Directors, held on the 16th inst., *Michael Allen*, was elected President, and *James S. Craft*, Secretary.

Every individual who has attended our market for the last five or six summers, feels satisfied that some plan must be devised, ere long, for the extension of the Market House. Various plans for this purpose have been laid before the public, we will add one more. The extension of Ferry street gives to the county lot two fronts on that street. Now, if the old Court house were torn down, and a new one built, on the county lot, on Ferry street, a new market House, equal in extent to the old one, could be erected in the Diamond. Perhaps that portion of the county lot situated on the east side of Ferry street would be large enough for both the Jail and Court House. We submit this plan to the consideration of our fellow citizens, without comment.

We are still, as heretofore, opposed to noticing a certain abusive paper, in our columns, and have reluctantly admitted a communication, in reply to an article in that paper of Saturday last.

THE CLAY CONVENTION.—Our accidental allusion to the probable proceedings of this meeting, has excited the ire of our neighbor of the Statesman. He assumes that we have deserted the National Republican party, and then declares that it is a "little presumptuous, and rather impertinent" for us to interfere in their concerns. If we have given any just offence, we offer as an excuse for our conduct, that we only follow the example of our neighbor, who continually interferes in the affairs of the Jackson, as well as of the Anti-Masonic party. Our neighbor asks how we know that the Convention will nominate a candidate for the gubernatorial chair, and declares that he has not seen it recommended by any public meeting. If he will look at the proceedings of the meeting in Beaver county, we think he will find it there suggested, and perhaps in several other counties. Independent, however, of all recommendations upon the subject, we had reason to infer that when a State Convention assembled, within a few months of a gubernatorial election, they would make some arrangements for that election. The editor of the Statesman says—"The Convention is convened *expressly* to nominate an electoral ticket, and then to *take such order, in reference to State Offices, as shall be deemed most prudent and adviseable.*" He subsequently, indeed, adds, "we believe that the Convention will, for *numerous* reasons which may be assigned, deem it it inexpedient to nominate any person as a candidate for Governor." A *very few* of these *numerous reasons*, might possibly satisfy us, *if we could hear them*, but our neighbor keeps them all to himself.

The editor of the Statesman asks—Will Mr. Craig speak out? Is he *again* for Jackson? Has he utterly *deserted* Henry Clay? "Is he *privately* committed for Wirt? Is he afraid *publicly* to support him." We will speak out. We say that we are not again for Gen. Jackson. We did once support him, but we then knew much less about him than we know now. He has now been the president for three years, we are satisfied that he is totally incompetent to discharge the duties of that high station, and we are also satisfied that mere incompetency is not the greatest objection to his re-election. We believe that bad as has been his present term of administration, that his succeeding one will be worse, in case he should be re-elected. We believe that the fear of a defeat, at the ensuing election, has operated as a restraint upon his conduct. We believe that, if he is re-elected, all the terrors of proscription will be introduced into the country, that the whole weight of his influence will be exerted against the Bank of the United States; that the decision of the Supreme Court will not only be disregarded, but treated with contempt; that Georgia will be encouraged in her opposition, and that the stability of the Tariff may be greatly endangered. For all these reasons, and for many others which might be given, we consider the defeat of General Jackson, to be a matter of the first importance. We believe that Mr. Clay has not the slightest prospect of success in Pennsylvania. We believe that Mr. Wirt may receive the vote of this state; we will, therefore, support him, unless some mode should be adopted for combining the whole opposition to Gen. Jackson. If such a combination can be effected in favor of any competent statesman, we will give him our cordial support.

We will ask the editor of the Statesman, if he is not satisfied that the result of the ensuing Presidential election, may depend upon the vote of Pennsylvania? Is he not satisfied that, if General Jackson gets the vote of Pennsylvania, he will be the President? Is he not satisfied that Mr. Wirt will have a much larger vote in Pennsylvania than Mr. Clay? Does he not perceive that the true policy, even of the friends of Mr. Clay, in Pennsylvania, is to support Mr. Wirt, for the purpose of depriving Gen. Jackson of the vote of this state? Would not the "*numerous* reasons" which might be assigned for not nominating a Clay candidate for Governor, apply with equal force to a Clay electoral ticket.

The editor of the Cincinnati Gazette makes the annexed sensible remarks, in relation to the recent decision of the Supreme Court. Great exertions are making, it is true, to destroy the confidence of the country in the wisdom and purity of the Supreme Court. It is not now for the first time that a popular clamor has been excited against that august and honest tribunal. Pennsylvania and Ohio have each, in their day, been arrayed against that Court, but the momentary excitement soon passed away; the wisdom and justice of the decision in each case was acknowledged, and now both Pennsylvania and Ohio are ashamed of their opposition. We confidently believe that it will so happen again, that the Supreme Court will weather the present storm as it has outlived many others, and that the time is not far distant when, even Georgia will be ashamed of her course.

"It is impossible that the excitement and party inclinations that now favor Georgia can endure. They are essentially temporary, and without foundation in justice. When they subside, as assuredly they must, those who have acted upon their influences, will wonder that they could have been so deluded. The law will again resume its effective and protective force.—The agencies by which it was suspended will appear in the retrospect, as the fatuities which put old women to death for witchcraft, or lighted the fire to consume them for heresy. Ten years ago, nothing would have been thought more extravagant, than the present movements in Georgia. Not one of the now leaders would have believed it possible that he could be concerned in such doings. On the contrary, a suggestion that he would be so concerned, would have provoked his resentment, and his reply would have been, like one of old, "*Is thy servant a dog, that he should do this thing?*" None can anticipate how this matter may be regarded ten years hence. Of one thing, I think we may be certain, Georgia can reap no harvest but ultimate regret and mortification."

Extract of a letter dated Washington, April 14.

DEAR SIR—The House of Representatives are engaged this morning in a discussion arising upon a motion made by Gen. Vance, that the Speaker issue his warrant to arrest and bring before the House, Samuel Houston, (the eccentric Governor of Tennessee,) for an outrage upon the person of Mr. Stanberry, of Ohio.—Houston, last night, waylaid Stanberry, and knocked him down with a bludgeon, and otherwise beat him. Stanberry is confined to his bed, and unable to attend the house. This attack on Stanberry was for words used by him in debate, in which Mr. S. alluded to the alleged fraudulent contract, attempted to be made by Eaton with Houston, for furnishing rations, &c.

P. S. The house has ordered the Speaker to issue his warrant to arrest Houston—Ayes 145—Nays 25.

For the Gazette.

MR. CRAIG—We think it is a duty which every good man owes to himself, to the society of which he is a member, and to the sacred cause of truth and decency, to repel, with becoming indignation, the foul attacks of men who, under the specious garb of virtue and candor, oppose every measure brought forth and advocated by good men for the bettering the condition of their fellow men, both in reference to time and eternity. Among those most noted, in this section of our country, are, (not from any mental qualities which they possess, but because they have the control of a Press,) the Editors of the Manufacturer. Many have been the unmanly attacks made by this Journal on some of the best and most intelligent men of our country, but it has generally so happened, that those who have been assailed, have left it to itself to impress the seal of falsehood on its own charges.

We know it is a common saying, that there is nothing to be gained by throwing dirt with a scavenger—that some men have so far degraded themselves as to be beyond the reach of decency—that a man cannot notice them, without having thrown upon him—

"Swelling epithets, thick laid
As varnish on a harlot's cheek."

Yet, notwithstanding all this, we think there are some cases in which it is necessary to drag them forth in all their filthiness, and hold them up to the contempt and derision of mankind—in order that good men may be encouraged in their laudable undertakings, and the bad deterred from following in the footsteps of those who have received the punishment due to their turpitude.

In the last number of the Manufacturer, we find a notice and speech, in reference to the temperance meeting that convened in the Court House, on the evening of the 10th inst., which, were it not for one or two things, we would permit to pass—as many other such have—with contempt. One of these things is, his obscene speech, which he says he should (had he been aware of the meeting—his pretended ignorance of which, we believe to be a falsehood) have addressed to the ladies. By the way, ladies, what a beautiful object he would have been to address you! Just picture to yourselves, (you who know him,) his perfect self, and then say if his presence, independent of his cause, would not have had the irresistible effect (as it had in part with ourselves, when he spoke on the bank question,) of exciting your pity and contempt.

But this speech, founded in part on the intelligence and misrepresentation of some one of his lackeys, was intended to operate in two ways—First, It was intended to be, and no doubt was, a *delicate morceau* for the *craving* appetite of *some* of his patrons. It was, in the second place, intended to operate in preventing ladies attending temperance meetings, well knowing the influence they are calculated to have on the last efforts of *drunkenness and infidelity*. But, we beseech you, ladies, pay no regard to the reckless remarks of a man who advocates the use of a decoction, whose baneful effects have been—to create many a helpless widow—many an orphan child—caused man to become the common enemy of his species—and, deprived the Author of all things of that adoration which is so justly due to him. All who regard the welfare of their fellow men, should remember that—

"All *private virtue* is the public fund;
As that abounds the state decays or thrives:
Each should contribute to the general stock:
And he who lends most, is most his country's friend."

In the introduction to his speech, he says that he understands there were a great many *in*-temperate remarks made. Now, we should wish to ask this special advocate of intemperance a few questions. Were those who created the disturbance at the meeting the members of a temperance society? Was it any of them that outraged decency and good order?—who degraded themselves so far from the dignity of American citizens, as to pour forth torrents of abuse and obscenity in the presence of ladies, where every man who regards the refined usages of society, or the dignity of human nature, is wont to behave with decorum? No, the fact is far otherwise. These disgraceful acts were done by men who oppose temperance—who talk of *uses* without *abuses*. Witness the use made of the invaluable privilege of freemen—to meet and deliberate on measures for the common good. Men who are incapable of enjoying *this* privilege, without abusing it—judge how capable they are of using the blessings of providence, without abusing them. Is it not plain, that men who cannot respect the rights and feelings of others, are but illy calculated to enjoy any blessing in a rational manner? And we think that editor must feel a conscious pride in being the spokesman of such men, and the advocate of such measures—that man must occupy an enviable station, who, in order to please the appetite of his patrons, is compelled to make himself the contemptible thing he is. But it is no more disparagement to good men at the present day, than it was in days of old, that, when good men came to present themselves before God, *Satan came also among them.*

He speaks of the speeches of a *man* whom it is as impossible for him to equal, either in dignity or intelligence, as it would be for the arch fiend to return to the shining station which he once possessed.—Who was the contemptible thing, that, for abusing the character of an aged and respectable citizen, was publicly *caned*, without making the semblance of resistance? Who is the "*vile and speckled reptile*" that, with sycophantic crouch, courted the countenance of this same man, *afterwards*. Truly, it well becomes *such* a thing as *this* to apply such epithets to MEN.

To all who are in favor of the temperance cause we do say,—go on—your cause is a holy one, and will, ere long, meet the approbation of all good men, and, ultimately, the benignant smiles of the Almighty. S.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

The following article, published in the Village Record, of the 7th instant, may furnish some interesting information to your agricultural friends:

The writer of this, some ten or twelve years since, made an experiment on some rows of corn, growing on an outlot, near Greensburgh, of the effects of Limestone on that plant, in comparison with Gypsum, or Plaster of Paris.

For this purpose, a hogshead was filled with water, strongly impregnated with carbonate of lime, or limestone, taken from an adjoining pump, or, what is commonly called hard water, and unfit for washing, unless means be used to break it, (as it is commonly called.) Into this hogshead he had poured a quart or half gallon of strong lye. This immediately produced a turbid state of the water which had a milky appearance, and which was effected by the alkaline parts of the lye displacing the limestone, and which latter soon subsided to the bottom. The water was then drawn off by means of an auger hole near the bottom, and the vessel again filled with water. The same process was repeated several times, until perhaps a peck of the limestone, in a mixed state with some water, and about of the consistence of soft mortar was procured.

When dry, it was applied to the corn in the same manner and about the same quantity that Plaster of Paris is usually applied. The result of the experiment was, that the rows of corn on which the limestone was put, grew from a foot to eighteen inches higher than those on which Plaster of Paris had been put, and the corn was in every respect more vigorous.

It must be obvious, that from the fineness of the particles of the lime thus used, (being capable of being held in suspension, if not in chemical combination with water, which remains perfectly transparent, and the particles of lime invisible,) they will readily penetrate the fibres of plants, wherever water can enter, and be more readily decomposed than limestone procured by pulverising, however carefully that operation may be performed. A small portion, however, of the pulverised limestone may be reduced into particles thus minute, and the process of decomposition would, no doubt, go on for years, the smaller particles being decomposed first; and the result stated in the article furnished, be produced. A SUBSCRIBER.

March 19, 1832.

AGRICULTURAL.

Professor Eaton, at the request of the Hon. Mr. Van Rensselaer, has written an answer to the letter of the junior editor, on the use of lime, from which we publish the following interesting extract:—

Use of Quick Lime, and Carbonate of Lime.

To the editor of the Village Record, West Chester, Pennsylvania.

Your address to the Hon. Stephen Van Rensselaer, in relation to the subjects above named, was thankfully received. But one who has a million and a half acres of land to supervise, who gives many thousands per year in aid of charitable institutions, education, &c. cannot attend to every department embraced in his vastly extended correspondence. I have taken charge of the agricultural department for the last twelve years.—Therefore you will please to accept the following answer.

"Mr. V. R. is familiar in the use of quick lime, in hastening the process of the decomposition of vegetable manures. He knows also that it operates as a stimulus to vegetable organic action, like gypsum. But his two manors do not abound in limestone. Near the eastern side of his west manor, limestone is abundant; but the Hollanders, who occupy it, are not disposed to vary from their fathers' habits.

"Perhaps the Pennsylvanians, to whom you refer, are not aware that more recent trials have proved, that unburned limestone (common carbonate of lime) is more economical as a manure, than burned lime (quick lime.) Quick lime is most efficient for about three years—common unburned limestone is equally efficient from the third to the thirtieth year, or longer. A manufacture of tabular spar (a delicate variety of carbonate of lime) was set up on lake Champlain two years ago. More than one hundred tons are now called for. I have no doubt, that quick lime will soon be abandoned, and unburned carbonate of lime be substituted. But it is not a true substitute. Quick lime should be used on what is called cold, sour soil—though it is neither cold nor sour. But pulverised limestone will supersede all manures, when it is well understood.

"*Calculation.*—Four times the quantity of ground limestone is required to equal quick lime, the third year; but it will continue its effects unabated at least ten times as long. Quick lime loses its effect in about three or four years;—carbonate of lime improves ten years, and diminishes but little the next ten years—and its effects may be perceived fifty years.

"*Correct reasoning.*—Farmers will never reason correctly until they submit to the established maxim, that their cultivated vegetables receive their chief nutritious matter from the atmosphere. That, for example, the thick tuberous roots of red clover (trifolium pratenze) is transmitted from its herbage to its roots, from the atmosphere, in the form of minute atoms of carbon, oxygen and hydrogen; also nitrogen in the case of the cruciferia, as mustard, radish, turnip, cabbage, &c. Plaster of Paris (sulphate of lime) stimulates vegetable action; as a glass of brandy stimulates a hardy laborer to eat an unusual quantity; but it affords no nutritious matter. Therefore, Indian corn, buckwheat, &c. impoverish land by seizing greedily upon all its food, when plaster of Paris is used. But red clover improves the land, by absorbing nutritious matter from the atmosphere, and depositing it in the earth in the form of clover roots.

Most respectfully,
AMOS EATON,
Senior Prof. Rensselaer School."

We have received the following letter from a respectable ship master from this port, now in the West Indies:

St. Kitts, March 5, 1832.

"Gentlemen:—I send you the enclosed to show that our commerce with the British Islanders will soon dwindle into nothing: as regards our shipping, the carrying trade is lost to them. I have been to all the Windward Islands, with a cargo of flour, pork, beef, candles, soap, &c. and could not sell one single article of cargo. Wherever I have come, I have had British vessels beforehand, importing the same articles of which my cargo consisted, *duty free*, and my cargo I shall have to land at St. Barts, or St. Thomas. I remain, gentlemen, your obedient servant."—*N. Y. Daily Adv. April 6.*

From the St. Christopher Gazette.

AMERICAN TRADE WITH THE COLONIES.

Our attention has been called to an article in the New Brunswick Herald, on the West India Trade. The writer, who is evidently well acquainted with his subject, endeavors to show, that *while the trade with the United States was indirect, the navigation was in the hands of the Americans, and that our Government, in concluding the treaty with that of America, have forced the trade from American hands into those of British ship owners.* Our Government appears to have had another object in view—namely, that of imposing such additional duties on the direct trade to the West Indies, with certain exceptions, as in effect to be prohibitory.—By this means, the United States' produce is forced into our North American colonies, whence it is transported in British bottoms, duty free, to the West Indies. It appears, indeed, pretty clear to us that Brother Jonathan has been for once overreached by Father Bull; who, as Mr. Niles, in his Register observes, "has aimed a blow at the prosperity of the navigation of the nation, and at the prosperity of the State of New York, so far as it is to be effected by a diminution of its revenue from the Canal." The writer in the New Brunswick Herald states, in the first place, that "we ought to bear in mind, that during the late interdiction of direct intercourse between the British West India possessions and the United States, the former were chiefly supplied with provisions of every kind thro' the medium of the neutral Islands, whence they were distributed to our shores in vessels of a small class, and consequently limiting our tonnage and navigation in that quarter to mere trips of three and four days. It is an acknowledged fact, that only a small proportion of American produce was transhipped through the warehousing ports in those provinces; flour and staves only received a partial benefit thereby, and even this was generally consumed by the additional freight and other attendant expenses.

Although the new act does not go to the extent which was at first generally anticipated, by suffering all articles of American produce to pass thro' the provinces into the West Indies, duty free, and imposing additional duties on the direct carriage from the United States, still its provisions are ample, and place our navigation on a more advantageous footing than before. Wheat, flour, beef, hams, bacon, lumber, and staves, are totally exempt from imposts in the West Indies, if transhipped through a warehousing port in the provinces—the old rate of duties being continued, when imported direct, with an increase on the two last mentioned articles.

The most important point secured by this new arrangement is the carrying trade. British vessels may now proceed from any part of his Majesty's dominions, direct to the United States, there load a full cargo for the West Indies or via the provinces, as the nature of the cargo may invite, thus completing the whole voyage, a portion of which only American vessels would be able to perform. This also embraces the privilege of inquiring debenture goods, which could not take place in American vessels, they being confined to the produce of their States alone.

The object of our Government has been plainly and avowedly to force the trade from American hands into those of British owners—to continue and impose such additional duties on the direct carriage to the West Indies (with the exception above named) as will, in effect, be prohibitory; and, moreover, to obtain a market for their surplus West India produce, which they did not before possess.

As the article of fish is totally excluded from the United States in the British West Indies, it still remains our exclusive monopoly, and coupled with the exports of lumber, shingles, and articles of American produce, which must fall in our market under the Act referred to, we trust we shall continue to enjoy an active West India trade."

Facts for the Abolitionists.—Of 479 emigrants to Liberia in 1829-30, more than one half were liberated slaves. Of 46, who sailed from Norfolk in August last, 39 were manumitted on condition of their emigration to Liberia. Of 21, who sailed from New Orleans in December, 11 were liberated from slavery on the same condition. Of an expedition about to sail from Norfolk, 49 are freedmen, who have received their liberty in the same way. Three gentlemen in Kentucky offered to liberate 98 slaves, provided they can be sent to Liberia. A lady in the same State proposes to liberate 40 slaves under the same provision. If such are the results of colonization, will any friend of emancipation withhold his patronage from the Colonization Society.—*Com. in U. S. Gaz.*

The "*Whisper to a Newly Married Pair, from a Widowed Wife,*" just published by Messrs. Carey & Hart, deserves the attention of the parties addressed, and should find a place in every family library. This edition contains a biographical sketch of the gifted authoress, and an additional preface, wherein it is remarked, "that since the days of the celebrated Hannah Moore, no little work has issued from the press so full of moral truths and the philosophy of connubial felicity."—*Poulson.*

A Sugar Refinery has been established at New Orleans, for the purpose of refining the sugar of Louisiana. A committee of the legislature of Louisiana, who had been appointed for the purpose, have examined the works and made a report to that body, from which it appears that the refinery went into operation on the 1st of February, and from that date to the 18th of the same month 330 hogsheads had been melted. The proprietors declared that at the present rates of Louisiana and foreign sugars, they gave the decided preference to those of Louisiana for the purpose of the refinery. The quality of the refined article produced from the prime Louisiana sugar *is* declared to be fully equal to that made from any other description of foreign sugar.—*Balt. American.*

The Compass.—The Pantaloon, 10 guns, Lieut. Dawson, will proceed to sea in a few days, with Col. Creighton, Royal Engineer, on board, to try the efficacy of a newly invented celestial compass, the properties of which are said to be showing the true variation, true latitude, and true influence of the ship on the common steering compass, at sight.—*London paper.*

MARRIED,

On Thursday, 10th ult. by the Rev. Francis Herron, Mr. JOHN M. BOYD, of the city of Pittsburgh, to Miss CATHARINE M. NIGH, daughter of Mr. John Nigh, of Turtle Creek, Allegheny County, Pa.

On Thursday, the 12th inst. by the Rev. J. Stockton, Mr. ROBERT W. KNOX, of this city, to Miss ELIZA L. LIGGETT, daughter of Mr. J. Liggett, of Indiana township.

REMOVAL.

L. & P. PETERSON have removed to No. 45, Front street, next door to C. Gleim's Tavern, and near the Post Office, on Second street. April 20—6w.

FOR SAINT LOUIS.

THE Steam Boat LA FOURCHE will be up, with the first rise of water, and will have immediate despatch for the above port. For freight or passage, apply to JAMES ADAMS, Jr. & Co., April 20—tf Water street.

DOCTOR WARE,
SURGEON DENTIST,

HAS REMOVED his Office to No. 36, Patterson's Buildings, St. Clair street. April 20—3t

HAIR CLOTH CAPS, FOR BOYS.

THE Subscriber has just received a small assortment of Boys' Summer Caps, which will be sold at reduced prices. *Ladies' Hair Cloth Reticules* are also for sale by S. J. SYLVESTER, April 20. 16 Exchange Buildings.

NEW SCHOOL BOOK.

THE YOUNG LADIES' CLASS BOOK; a selection of Lessons for Reading, in Prose and Verse: By Ebenezer Bailey, Principal of the Young Ladies' High School, Boston. Lately received, and for sale by JOHN I. KAY & CO., No. 44, Market street, opposite Pittsburgh Bank. April 20—4t.

$25.000 REWARD.

THE above reward will be paid to the holder of the ticket which shall have the three first drawn numbers. *Remember, To-Morrow!* $25,000, $15,000, or $10,000, may be obtained by investing eight dollars. S. J. SYLVESTER, April 20. 16 Exchange Buildings.

Patent Vice Manufactory.

A. LAMONT & CO. have the pleasure of informing their friends, and the public generally, that having nearly completed their arrangements, including the erecting of a Steam Engine, they will be able to supply all orders for their Vices, at the shortest notice.

As they intend to make it a permanent business, and have no doubt of their manufactory being of great benefit to the country at large, they expect, by dealing on liberal terms, to meet with a share of public patronage.

All orders, directed to A. Lamont & Co., Allegheny town, or to John Irwin, Rope Warehouse, corner of Liberty and Fourth streets, Pittsburgh, will be promptly attended to.

A. LAMONT & CO.

Allegheny town, April 20.—tf.

☞ The public are hereby warned, not to infringe on the patent rights of the subscribers, as in all cases the penalty, agreeably to law, will be strictly enforced. A. LAMONT & CO.

TO LET,

THREE LARGE ROOMS, at the corner of Wood street and Virgin alley, suitable for School Rooms, Reading Booms, or any similar purpose.—A complete set of desks, benches, chairs, &c. for a school, will either be rented with the rooms or sold. Inquire at No. 130, Wood street. April 20.—w3t

BUILDING LOTS FOR SALE

IN ALLEGHENY TOWN.

THE Subscriber wishes to sell a number of building lots, handsomly situated, being bounded by Ohio street, Sandusky street, and Gay alley.

The terms of payment will be made known, and a plan of the lots shown to any person, on application to the subscriber, living in Allegheny town, or to Mr. John Irwin, at his Rope Warehouse, corner of Liberty and Fourth streets, in Pittsburgh. ALEXANDER SEMPLE.

Pittsburgh, April 20, 1832.—tf

TOBACCO.

30 HHDS. New Leaf TOBACCO; 150,000 Common CIGARS. For sale by M. ATWOOD, April 20. No. 84 Front street.

TO LET,

A COMFORTABLE HOUSE and small GARDEN, on Grant's Hill. Inquire at the Office of the Pittsburgh Foundry. April 20—3t

SALE OF NEW WORKS.—On Saturday evening, P. M'Kenna will sell, without reserve, a most valuable selection of Medical and Theological Works, most of which have never been for sale in this city. The sale will also include a great variety of Scientific Works, together with a few Law Books. April 20

Curled Hair Mattrasses,

OF a superior quality, constantly on hand, or made to order, at less than eastern prices, at the Carpet and Furnishing Warehouse, No. 26 Wood street. A. M'FADDEN.

N. B.—7,000 lbs. Curled Hair, (in the rope,) on consignment, and will be sold at eastern prices, with the addition of carriage. A. M'F. April 20—tf

CHEMISTRY.

THE University Course of Lectures on Chemistry will Commence on *Tuesday Evening next*, at 7 o'clock. Any who may be desirous of attending, can procure Tickets at Lambdin's Museum, or at the Bookstores of Messrs Johnston and Stockton, D. M. Hogan, or J. I. Kay, where a prospectus of the course may be seen.

R. PETER.

Pittsburgh, April 20, 1832.

PROCLAMATION.

BY virtue of a precept, under the hands of the Honorable Charles Shaler, President of the Fifth Judicial District, composed of the county of Allegheny, and by virtue of his office of the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of the Peace and General Jail Delivery, for the trial of capital and other offences in said District, and James Riddle, and Francis McClure, Associate Judges of the same county, dated the 14th day of April, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-two, and to me directed, for holding a Court of Oyer and Terminer, and General Jail Delivery, at the Court House, in the city of Pittsburgh, on the 25th day of June next—PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to all justices of the Peace, Coroner, and the Constables within the County of Allegheny, that they be then and there in their proper persons, with their rolls, records, inquisitions, examinations, and other remembrances, to do those things which to their respective offices in that behalf appertain to be done, and also, to all those who will prosecute the prisoners, who now are or may then be in the jail of Allegheny County, to be then and there to prosecute against them as shall be just.

Given under my hand, at Pittsburgh, this fifteenth day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-two.

WILLIAM LECKY, Sheriff.

April 20, 1832.

Pittsburgh Navigation and Fire Insurance Company.

BY a resolution of the Board of Directors, notice is hereby given to the stockholders of the "Pittsburgh Navigation and Fire Insurance Company," that they are required to pay to the Secretary, at the office of H. MacShane, in Front street, on or before Saturday the 28th inst., Five dollars on each share of the capital stock.

BENJ. BAKEWELL, Pres't, pro tem.

Pittsburgh, April 13, 1832.—3t

R. GALWAY & CO.

(NO. 83, BAYARD'S ROW.)

HAVE just received 101 Casks best selected German Clay; 195 Barrels Molasses, a first rate article, in full hooped barrels.

Also, a large assortment of Groceries and Liquors for sale, on pleasing terms.

April 17.—3t*

DISSOLUTION.

THE Copartnership heretofore existing, under the firm of Wm. G. Davis & Co., Blairsville, Pa., and Wm. G. Davis & Co., Wheeling, Va., is dissolved by mutual consent.

Any persons having unsettled accounts against either of the above concerns, will please present them for payment to John D. Davis & Co.; and those indebted, are requested to make payments without delay, to either of the subscribers.

JOHN D. DAVIS,
WM. G. DAVIS.

Pittsburgh, 30th March, 1832.

COPARTNERSHIP.

THE subscribers have associated themselves together in business, under the firm of JOHN D. DAVIS & CO., as Wholesale Grocers, Forwarding and Commission Merchants; and respectfully offer their services to their friends and the public. No 35, Water, and 78, Front streets.

JOHN D. DAVIS & Co.

Pittsburgh, March 30, 1832.—tf.

☞ Blairsville Record and Wheeling Gazette will please insert the above to amount of two dollars each.

OFFICE ALLEGHENY BRIDGE CO. April 5th, 1832.

AN ELECTION for 1 President, 10 Managers, 1 Treasurer and Secretary of the Company for erecting a Bridge over the Allegheny river at Pittsburgh, in the county of Allegheny, will be held at the Toll House, on Monday, the 7th of May, to commence at 2 P. M.

ALEX. JOHNSTON, Jr. *Treasurer.*

April 10—3t

☞ *TO COUNTRY MERCHANTS.*

TIN WARE MANUFACTORY No. 10, Baltimore street, 2 doors east of Harrison street. *JAMES COURTLAN*, thankful for the liberal patronage heretofore received from his friends and the public, would respectfully inform them that he has now, and intends constantly to keep, the most extensive assortment of all kinds of *TIN WARE*,—Also, *Block Tin & Britannia Ware-Copper Wash Kettles, &c.*: and intends keeping constantly for sale *Tin Plate*, IC, IX, IX, IXX, SDX, DX, and has 8 boxes of Tin Plate IX, 12 inches square and 225 plates to the box, a new article in this market—Also, *Wire* and *Rivets*.

Being determined on doing a cash business, those wishing to purchase would do well to call and examine as to quality and price, both of which he hopes will prove satisfactory.

April 6—w3t.

NOTICE.

ALL those persons who stand indebted to the estate of the late Thomas Algeo, deceased, are requested to call on either of the subscribers, and discharge the claims that stand against them. And those who have demands upon the aforesaid estate will also please to call as above directed, with their accounts properly proven, for settlement.

JAMES VERNER, } Executors.
THOS. COOPER, }

Pittsburgh, April 13, 1832.—3t*

LAW NOTICE.

DURING my absence from Pittsburgh, which has become necessary, my clients and others who have business with me, will do me the favor to call upon H. M. Watts, Esq. at his office, in the Diamond, who will attend faithfully to the same.

GEO. W. BUCHANAN.

April 10, 1832.—3t

Velvet Bottle Corks.

19 BALES of a very superior quality of Catalonia VELVET CORKS. Just received and for sale at the Drug Store of CHARLES AVERY & Co.

April 13—3w

20 CASKS Prime Cheese;
30 hhls. Molasses;
10 hhds. Sugar;
30 crates assorted Queensware;
120 bbls. Scorched Salts;
10 bbls. Clover Seed.

For sale by ESTEP & QUINBY, April 13—w3t 137 Wood street.

CO-PARTNERSHIP.

CASSAT & HUTCHISON, having formed a connection with JAMES E. LEDLIE, the house will be conducted under the firm of CASSAT, HUTCHISON & LEDLIE.

March 23, 1832.—w3t.

CASSAT, HUTCHISON & LEDLIE,
WHOLESALE GROCERS,

PRODUCE DEALERS, *and Forwarding and Commission Merchants*, No. 8 Market street, Pittsburgh.—*Refer to*

GILESPIE & JONES, } *Philadelphia.*
W. R. THOMPSON & Co. }
ERSKINE, EICHELBERGER & Co. } *Baltimore*
WM. CRAWFORD, Jr. }
M. LANGHORNE & SONS, *Maysville.*
ALEX. M'CANDLESS, Esq. *Cincinnati.*
CALDWELL & ERNEST, *Louisville.*

March 23—w3mo.

JOURNAL OF THE FRANKLIN INSTITUTE.

Vol. IX.—No. 2.—For February, 1832.

CONTENTS.—On the application of water to wheels; Influence of the dew point upon health—by J. P. Espy.

Franklin Institute.—Reports of the Judges of the Seventh Exhibition—on cotton goods; on woollens; on silks and laces; on hardware; on philosophical apparatus; on stoves and grates; on carpeting. Communications to the Committee on Steam Boilers—Letter of Cadwallader Evans to the committee; Second letter of Mr. [illegible]; Letter of James C. Cassedy; Letter of James D. Woodside; Letter of E. Bigelow; Extract of a letter from John D. Weird. Minutes of Quarterly Meeting—Officers and Managers; Eighth Annual Report.

American Patents.—List of Patents for August, 1831, with remarks and exemplifications by the Editor.

Specifications.—For axles of Rail Way carriages, Winan's; for lamps for evaporable fluids, Jenning's.

The first English steam boat: Improved dividing machine; Meteorological Observations for December.

(With a Copperplate.)

☞ Subscriptions received by D. M. HOGAN, April 13. 73, Wood st.

MRS. CATHARINE ANDERSON

WOULD inform the public, that she intends opening a House of Public Entertainment, *on the first of April next*, in that large frame building, two doors east of the Tavern House she now occupies, in New Alexandria, Westmoreland county.

Under the pleasing reflections of the many favors received from her friends, whilst Hostess of her old stand, she hopes, by still endeavoring to give satisfaction, to merit a continuance of their patronage, at her new establishment.

The Stage Office will, as formerly, be kept at her house.

March 30, 1832—w0t

Old, Unadulterated Wines and Liquors.

JUST received from Erskine, Eichelberger & Co., Wine Merchants, Baltimore, superior old Madeira and Sherry Wines, Brandy, Holland Gin, &c., which we offer to private families, with confidence.

CASSAT, HUTCHISON & LEDLIE.

April 13—3t

120 HHDS. N. ORLEANS SUGAR;
150 bbls. do Molasses;
100 Barrels Mackerel, Nos. 2 & 3;
20 do Tanners Oil;
400 Dry Spanish Hides;
600 Dry and salted Arkansas Hides.

Received, per late arrivals, and for sale by LITTLE & HAYS, No. 3, Market st.

Pittsburgh, March 30, 1832.—w1m

SCOTT'S BIBLE, in 5 vols., quarto, with explanatory notes: the latest edition: for sale low at SYLVESTER'S, April 13 No. 16, *Exchange Buildings.*

UNION CANAL LOTTERY

OF PENNSYLVANIA,

CLASS No. 8, for 1832: to be drawn in Philadelphia, on SATURDAY, the 21st day of APRIL, 1832. YATES & M'INTYRE, Managers. Sixty Number Lottery: 9 Drawn Ballots.

SCHEME.

1 prize of	$25,000 is	$25,000
1	15,000	15,000
1	10,000	10,000
1	3,610	3,610
20	1,000	20,000
20	500	10,000
40	200	8,000
51	100	5,100
51	50	2,550
51	20	1,020
1683	16	26,928
11475	8	91,800
34220 tickets.		$219,008

Tickets, $8 00 | Halves, $4 00
Quarters, 2 00 | Eighths, 1 00

Orders from abroad, enclosing cash or prize tickets in former lotteries, will be promptly attended to.

When five dollars or more is sent for tickets, postage need not be paid.

Packages of wholes and shares prepared, and will be sold by certificate or otherwise.

The REGISTER, containing an official statement of the drawing, will be forwarded to each adventurer. Cash paid for prizes on presentation.

Apply to or address GEORGE A. COOK, Agent for Yates & M'Intyre, No. 68 Wood street.

Where was sold, a few weeks since, the splendid capital prize of SIXTY THOUSAND DOLLARS; and where has been sold and paid, Prizes amounting to ONE MILLION OF DOLLARS!!

April 13, 1832.

RECEIVED.

By late arrivals, and for Sale on accommodating terms, by the Subscribers—

50 Hogsheads New Orleans SUGAR;
20 bbls. Tanners' OIL;
7 Casks and 3 barrels Sperm. OIL;
20 Barrels Refined Whale do
2 Casks Racked do do
12 Cerroons Spanish LEAF TOBACCO;
75 Barrels PITCH;
33 Boxes Smoked HERRING;
77 do Sperm. CANDLES;
2 Hogsheads MADDER;
90 Barrels LOAF SUGAR;
90 Boxes TIN PLATE, ½ X;
24 Half and Whole Tierces RICE;
16 Pigs Block TIN;
12 Boxes CLARET;
5 Kegs LIME JUICE;
5 Qr. Casks Marseilles Madeira WINE;
10 Barrels ALUM;
6 Bales ALMONDS;
98 DEMIJOHNS, assorted;
50 Barrels No. 3 MACKEREL.

DOBBIN & IRWIN,
Corner of Market and Water streets.
Pittsburgh, April 6, 1832.—tf

REMOVAL.

JOHN I. KAY & Co. have removed their stock of Books to No. 46 Market street, opposite the Pittsburgh Bank, where they will continue to keep on hands, a General Assortment of

Books and Stationary,

Which they will dispose of at very low prices.
N. B. Merchants' orders put up on the most reasonable terms. April 6, 1832.—tf

40 HHDS. GERMAN POT CLAY, for Glass Makers—Just received and for sale by COCHRAN & IRWIN,
No 108 and 110 Second street.
Pittsburgh, April 6, 1832.—tf

Valuable Real Estate in the Market.

FOR SALE,

TWENTY-TWO LOTS, handsomely situated on Grant's hill, in Hoge's extension, near the tunnnel.

Upwards of forty lots in the village of Lawrenceville.

A number of valuable lots situate on the Monongahela river, and on either side of the extension of Second street, adjacent to the city.

Two valuable tracts of land, situate about 7 miles from Pittsburgh, near the Washington Turnpike Road and Chartier's creek.

The lot of ground, in Pittsburgh, on which the old banking-house now stands. Terms of payment will be made easy. Apply to
A. BRACKENRIDGE,
April 6.—tf At the Office B. U. S.

MOSES ATWOOD has removed to No. 84, Front street, where he offers for sale——
24 hhds. Kentucky Tobacco;
48 bales Tennessee and Mississippi Cotton.
Also, by the package, a variety of *Tickings, Calicoes*, and other *Domestic Goods*, from Eastern Manufactories. April 6.

To Paper Manufacturers.

THE Subscribers take this opportunity to acquaint Manufacturers of Paper, that they are now prepared to execute orders for Paper Machines of every description upon the most approved plans. Also, *Drying and Cutting Machines*, all of which will be warranted equal in all respects to any similar machines in the United States.—Persons about to erect Paper Mills, will not incur any additional expense in purchasing the Drying Machine, as the cost of same is less than the expense of building Drying Lofts and their fixtures. The above Machines were first introduced into this country by the subscriber, Charles M. Pickering, who has built and put into operation most of the Machines now in use. Amongst others, the following Manufacturers, in the United States, are referred to for his character and ability to perform his engagements.

C. M. PICKERING & CO.
112, Beekman st. } New York
109, Water st. }

References —
Wm. Parker, Esq. Boston, Mass.
A. C. & W. Curtis, Newton, "
Amos Hubbard, Esq. Norwich, Conn.
Henry Hudson, Esq. Hartford, "
Joseph Kingsland, Esq. Belleville, N. J.
Morris & Burritt, New York City.
J. & S. Campbell, "
April 6, 1832.—2aw3m

RATES OF EXCHANGE.

	per cent.		per ct.
Chambersburgh Bk.	1	Muskingum Bank	1½
Virginia paper, gen.	1	Bank of Geauga	2
New York city	1 to 2	Urbana Bk.	3
New York Country	2	Dayton	2
New Jersey, gen.	1½ to 2	Scioto	3
Notes of the New England Banks	2	Michigan paper	3
		Canada	4
South Carolina	3	North Carolina	4
Maryland Banks,	½ to 2	Georgia	4
Delaware Banks	½ to 1	Yeatman, Woods & Comp., payable at Nashville	5
Natchez	5		
New Orleans,	5		
Pennsylvania, gen.	½	Cohen's Bank,	1
Greensburgh,	25	Ohio, generally,	½ to 2
Wilksbarre Bank	1½		

Every description of Gold purchased at the highest premiums, by
GEORGE A. COOK,
Lottery and Exchange Broker, No. 68 Wood str't.
April 6, 1832.

REMOVAL.

DR. E. MERRITT, DENTIST, has removed to Liberty street, No. 78, corner of Evans' alley. Dr. E. M. will be in his room from 9 o'clock in the morning till 3 o'clock in the afternoon, (Fridays excepted,) where all operations in the line of his profession will be performed.

P. S.—Dentists can be furnished with his beautifully manufactured Porcelain Teeth.
March 27, 1832.—tf.

UNION CANAL LOTTERY

OF PENNSYLVANIA,

CLASS No. 8, for 1832: to be drawn in Philadelphia, on SATURDAY, the 21st day of April, 1832. YATES & M'INTYRE, Managers.
Sixty No. Lottery—Nine Drawn Ballots.

SCHEME.

1 prize of	$25,000	$25,000
1	15,000	15,000
1	10,000	10,000
1	3,610	3,610
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40	200	8,000
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51	50	2,550
51	20	1,020
1683	16	26,928
11475	8	91,800
34220 tickets.		$219,008

Tickets, $8 00 | Quarters, $2 00
Halves, 4 00 | Eighths, 1 00

☞For Tickets and Shares, apply to or address
WM. HAMILTON,
No. 17 Exchange Buildings, St. Clair street.
April 13, 1832.

DOCTORS J. P. & E. D. GAZZAM

HAVE associated in the practice of Medicine.
☞Office on the right hand side of the entrance of the Pennsylvania Museum.
April 13, 1832.—6t

The undersigned requests an adjustment of all unsettled accounts. J. P. GAZZAM.

CO-PARTNERSHIP.—*John S. Riddle*, (late of the house of Riddle, Forsyth & Co. Pittsburgh,) has formed a connexion with *Washington Jackson*, of Philadelphia. The house will be conducted under the firm of

Washington Jackson & Riddle,

No. 20, South Front street,
PHILADELPHIA.

They will make purchases and effect sales for foreign accounts, and will be pleased to receive consignments of the staples and produce of the west, making liberal advances on all goods addressed to them for sale. January 18—tf

NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBERS, having disposed of their interest in the house of Riddle, Forsyth & Co. retired from the concern on the 7th instant. The transactions of the house are continued as heretofore under the firm of

RIDDLE, FORSYTH & CO.

Mr. Jacob Forsyth, late of Louisville, and Mr. Robert M. Riddle, of this city, succeed us in the active management of the concern, and will devote their whole attention to its business. We have entire confidence in the ability and disposition of our successors to promote the interest of their correspondents, and would therefore recommend them as deserving the continued support and favor of our friends.

JOHN S. RIDDLE,
JOHN D. BAIRD.
Pittsburgh, Jan. 18, 1831.

FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE CO. of Wheeling.

THE Fire and Marine Insurance Company of Wheeling, incorporated by the Legislature of Virginia, is duly organised and prepared to take both Fire and Marine risks on the customary terms. Officers for the current year:

JAMES H. FORSYTH, *President.*

Moses W. Chapline,	George Dulty,
Marcus Wilson,	Henry Moore,
William Lambdin,	Thomas Hughes,
William B. Tyson,	Ebenezer Zane,

Directors.
M. Nelson, *Sec'y.* Jan. 17.—tf.

30 DOLLARS REWARD.—Ran away from the subscribers, on Sunday the 16th ultimo, DANIEL M'CARTNEY, an indented apprentice to the Coppersmith Business. He is 19 years of age, about 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, dark hair, blue eyes, and rather fair complexion. He took with him a blue tight-bodied coat, partly worn, with gilt buttons; one pair new black mixed cassinet pantaloons, and one pair of black worsted or bombazine ditto; one light blue cassinet waistcoat; one striped swansdown ditto, and a new pair of pegged bootees, together with other clothes not recollected. He has a brother living in Mobile, (engineer on the steam boat Isabella,) and has often said he would like to go there. He has been much in the habit of reading plays, and frequently associated with play actors: in all probability his object is to join with some *traveling players*.

The above reward will be given to any person who will apprehend and secure the said apprentice so that the subscribers may get him again. The public are cautioned against harboring him, under the penalty of the law.

L. & P. PETERSON.
Pittsburgh, Nov. 8, 1831.—tf

Edgeworth Ladies' Boarding School,

BRADDOCKSFIED, NEAR PITTSBURGH,

Will recommence its engagements on the first Monday of October next.

THE increased and increasing approbation given to this institution cannot fail to produce a corresponding zeal and energy, and a desire to secure a settled good opinion. At this time very many additions have been made, for the convenience, comfort, and well doing of the pupils.—In so large a field as is open for education, understood in its true and extensive sense, there must be room for continual culture. Unabated will be the effort to do the utmost possible to meet so responsible a charge as the care of youth, and to this effort will be added the aid experience brings.—With little observation, in every succeeding month, somewhat is seen to revise and improve.

Edgeworth Seminary has been now of several years standing, and, disclaiming all egotism, it is only the fact to say that experience enables it to offer rather an increase than a diminution of means to give satisfaction.

The health enjoyed by the inmates, and beauty of situation of Braddocksfield Mansion, are well known to visiters, but for information of strangers, it is necessary to state, that in both particulars terms too flattering cannot easily be used.

To instruct, coercive means are not employed—reference is made to the heart as well as the head. Pains are taken to inculcate, that to be great, it is an indispensable to be virtuous; and as the worth of knowledge is only to be estimated by its tendency to right action, the study of every branch, and the proportion of time given to it, will be made subservient and tributary to useful moral and religious improvement.

Sabbath day engagements must not be interrupted unnecessarily. Pupils living at a distance, or from any cause, disposed to make Braddocksfield, during the vacation, their home, are invited to do so, and no additional charge is made.

TERMS.

Admission, Tuition in English branches, viz:—Reading, Writing, Grammar, Composition, Arithmetic, Geography, and Astronomy, with use of Globes, Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, and History; also Plain and Ornamental Needle Work, - - *per annum*, $130
Tuition in Music, - - - - 40
Drawing, Pencil, Crayon, and Water Colors, - 24
Oil Painting, - - - - 40
French, - - - - 20

Pupils engaging in all the studies, the total charge does not exceed two hundred dollars a year. Payment three months in advance.

M. OLVER.
September 13, 1831.

RECTIFYING DISTILLERY,

AND

WINE AND LIQUOR STORE.

WM. MITCHELTREE & SON respectfully inform their friends and the public, that they have removed their RECTIFYING DISTILLERY from Gray's Row, St. Clair street, to *No.* 162 *Liberty street*, (opposite to Sixth street,) where they continue to manufacture, in quantity, the following Liquors, which they will sell wholesale and retail on reasonable terms.

Brandy,	Cinnamon Cordial,
Rum,	Carraway do.
Gin,	Per. Love do.
Rectified Whiskey,	Rose do.
1st and 4th proof,	Lemon do.
Alcohol,	Anisseed do.
Peppermint Cordial,	Clove do.

Domestic Wine, Cherry Bounce, Bitters, and Essences.

In addition to the above, they have laid in and intend constantly keeping the following

WINES AND LIQUORS.

French Brandy,	Madeira Wine,
Holland Gin,	Lisbon do.
Jamaica Spirits,	Teneriffe do.
Port Wine,	Malaga do.

☞ Monongahela Whiskey by the barrel, keg, &c.

N. B.—Goods delivered, drayage free, within the limits of the city.

Grocers, tavern-keepers, and others wanting to purchase, are invited to call and examine their stock. March 30—6m.

Steel Hoes.

AS Agent for Ephraim Estep, I expect to be constantly supplied with the above article, of a superior quality.—They are offered at the most favorable manufacturers' rates.

M. ATWOOD,
March 27. Corner of Wood & Front sts.

JOHNSTON & STOCKTON,

Booksellers, Printers, Book-Binders and Paper Manufacturers.

No. 57, Market Street, Pittsburgh
March 14.—tf.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN That the Notes, Book Accounts, and all other property of Robert Patterson and J. H Lambdin, late Stationers and Paper Manufacturers, trading under the firm of R. Patterson & Lambdin, have been assigned to the subscribers this day, for the benefit of creditors.

HENRY HOLDSHIP,
C. ANSHUTZ,
MARTIN RAHM.
Pittsburgh, Sept. 22, 1823—tf

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers for sale the farm on which he lives, in Washington county, on Pigeon creek, one mile south of Williamsport, on the Monongahela river, to which there is a perfectly level road. This farm contains near 400 acres, the greater part of which is first rate land. There is on the premises a Brick Dwelling House, a Merchant mill, in good repair, a new saw mill, a stone still house, 35 by 40 feet; a salt works is also in operation, and worked to advantage; about 150 acres of land cleared and under good fence. There is on the premises three small tenements for the accommodation of families. This tract is well timbered, and abounds with stone coal and springs of water, both of the best quality.

To a person wishing to embark in a manufacturing business, and possessing capital, this would be a very desirable situation, having the advantage of both water power from Pigeon creek, and banks of the very best coal near to the works, and easy of access, and its vicinity to so navigable a river, where articles of any kind are so cheaply transported to Pittsburgh.

For further particulars, apply to James P. Stuart, Merchant, Wood street, Pittsburgh, or to the subscriber on the premises.
Dec. 16—tf. ROB'T. M'FARLAND.

30 CASKS superior Sugar-house Molasses;
400 Missouri Hides;
10 quarter Casks Malaga Wine;
20 hhds. N. O. Sugar;
50 boxes smoked Herring;
100 do. Cincinnati Soap;
Received by late arrivals, and for sale by
H. MAC SHANE,
Feb. 14—tf. 76 Front street.

THOMAS ANDERSON & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Merchants,
LOUISVILLE, KY.

Refer to M'KEE, CLARKE & Co. } Pittsburgh.
JAS. ADAMS, Jr. & Co. }
HAMILTON STEWART, }

STORAGE & FORWARDING.—Thomas Anderson & Co. have extensive warehouses, and are prepared to Receive and Forward Merchandise, in any direction required
May 14, 1830.—tf.

NOTICE.

CHRIS'R MAGEE having taken his nephew, C. L. MAGEE, into partnership, the public are respectfully informed that the business heretofore conducted by him will be continued under the firm of C. & C. L. MAGEE, at the old stand, No. 40 Market street, between Second and Third streets, where they will keep a constant supply of HATS, of the first rate workmanship, and of the newest fashion, which they will dispose of on the most reasonable terms.

CHRIS'R MAGEE,
C. L. MAGEE.
Pittsburgh, May 10, 1831—tf

NEW COACH MANUFACTORY.

THE subscribers are desirous of informing the public that they have commenced the *COACH MAKING, in all its various branches*, near the end of the *Allegheny Bridge, Saint Clair street, Pittsburgh*, where they intend manufacturing *Post Coaches, Coachees, Barouches, Chariotees, Cariolees, Gigs, Sulkeys, Dearborns, &c. &c.*

Having supplied themselves with as good a lot of materials as the country can afford, and having none but first rate mechanics, they flatter themselves that they are enabled to give general satisfaction to those who may favor them.

Stage Proprietors are respectfully requested to give them a call, and examine for themselves.—All work done, warranted of the best materials and workmanship. ☞Repairing done with despatch.

On hand, for sale, 1 Nine Passenger Coach; 1 light Dearborn, with falling top.

HISE, COLE & GREER.

N. B. Wanted, a lad between 14 and 17 years of age, to learn the Coach Trimming.
March 20, 1832.—tf

RECEIVED, per Steam Boat Amulet, and for sale by DOBBIN & IRWIN, 16 Packs *BUFFALO ROBES;* 150,000 Common Cigars.
Pittsburgh, Feb. 14, 1832.—tf

CO-PARTNERSHIP.

THE undersigned have formed a connection with Mr. *Wm. Riddle*, of Pittsburgh, Pa., and Mr. *P. H. Goodwyn*, of Florence, Ala. in the business heretofore conducted by them, and which will still be carried on under the style of FORSYTH & Co.

They will continue to transact a General Agency and Commission Business, and attend particularly to the *Receiving and Forwarding of Goods.*

To the former friends and customers of the House, they would return their grateful acknowledgements, with the hope, that a prompt and faithful attention to business, will procure for the present concern, a continuance of their patronage.

FORSYTH & Co.
Louisville, Jan. 1, 1832.—[Feb. 3, 1832.—3m]

FORT PITT GLASS WORKS,—The sub scribers respectfully inform their friends and the public in general, that they have the above works in their hands, and will continue the Manufactory of

FLINT GLASS, CUT AND PLAIN,

Of various descriptions and patterns: and have appointed L. & P. PETERSON, (corner of Market and Front Streets,) Agents to dispose of the same—where a general assortment will always be kept on hand. Merchants and others will be furnished on accommodating terms.

All orders left with our agents will be thankfully received and promptly executed.

R. B. CURLING & SONS.
September 18 1829.—tf.

MACHINE CARDS.

ON hand, and for sale, at the lowest market price, a good assortment of Machine Cards, from the factory of John A. Smith, Leicester, Massachusetts. Messrs. William Bell & Co., having given up their agency for that factory, their former customers for cards are respectfully invited to call on me for the article. C. CURTIS,
Corner of Third and Wood streets.
March 16, 1832.—4m

LAW NOTICE.

GEO. W. ACHESON, Attorney at Law—Office at the southwest corner of Market street and the Diamond. ☞Entrance, No. 3 in the Diamond. March 27, 1832.—tf.

ONLY 25 CENTS.

LEE'S UNPARALLELED ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS, price 25 and 50 cents per box—famous for the cure of Bilious and other destructive fevers, obstinate obstructions of the stomach and bowels, giddiness, sickness of the stomach, removing colds, costiveness, &c. &c.

Dear Sir—Having made use of the various Pills in my family, offered to the public for the past five years, and having found your celebrated Anti-Bilious Pills the most efficacious in cleansing the stomach and bowels, removing head-aches, sick stomach, and having used them for several years past, I can have no hesitation in stating, that I believe them, as represented, a most valuable Family Medicine. JACOB SMALL,
Mayor of the city of Philadelphia.

To Mr. Noah Ridgely.

CAUTION.—Please ask for Lee's Anti-Bilious Pills, prepared by Noah Ridgely—and see that his name is on the outside wrapper—no other are genuine. None of Lee's medicines are genuine without the name of Noah Ridgely on them.

Twenty years.—LEE'S ELIXIR has for twenty years, been a most successful medicine, for the cure of colds, coughs, spitting of blood, asthma, consumptions, and other complaints of the lungs and breast, as many of our citizens have certified.

To Mr. Noah Ridgely, of Baltimore.

Dear Sir—I was attacked with a most violent cold, a severe cough, and pains in the breast, which continued to grow worse, during which my appetite failed and my voice altered so much, that it was with the utmost exertions I could pronounce a single sentence louder than breath. I bought and used one phial of your valuable Elixir, which restored me to perfect health. Yours, with respect. J. A. SMITH,
Market street, Fell's Point.

Lee's Worm Lozenges, a certain and powerful remedy for destroying all kinds of worms.

Wonderful Tape Worm! A part of a tape worm passed by a lady 40 years old, which measures 3 feet long, and contains three hundred joints. This worm, with two round worms 13 to 15 inches long, and three fourths of an inch round, expelled from a child not five years old, by the use of Lee's Lozenges, are now to be seen at Lee's Family Medicine Dispensary, No. 63, Hanover street, Baltimore.

Lee's Nervous Cordial, an excellent medicine for all nervous affections, weakness, pain in the loins, back, &c.

Lee's Essence of Mustard! No remedy ever excelled this in curing rheumatism, sprains, bruises, frosted feet, &c.

Lee's Ague and Fever Drops, a never failing cure.

Sir—You are at full liberty to use my name in recommending your Lee's infallible Ague and Fever Drops, as, from repeated trials of them in my family, I have always found those Drops to be truly an infallible medicine, never failing to produce a speedy and effectual cure. Yours, respectfully, MICHAEL WARNER.

To Mr. Noah Ridgely.

Lee's Sovereign Ointment, warranted to cure the ITCH by one application.

Lee's Genuine Persian Lotion, An excellent medicine for curing tetters, ringworms, prickly heat, &c.

Lee's Indian Vegetable Specific, an effectual cure for the Venereal and Gonorrhœa.

Lee's Tooth-Ache Drops, which give immediate relief.

Lee's Tooth Powder, which cleanses and beautifies the teeth.

Lee's Eye Water, a certain cure for sore eyes.

Lee's Anodyne Elixir, for the cure of head-aches.

Lee's Corn Plaster, for removing and destroying corns.

Hundreds of cases of cures performed by the above truly valuable medicines could be given, did the limits of a newspaper admit of it.

☞ The above highly approved medicines are sold by appointment, by R. A. FAHNESTOCK and CHAS. AVERY & CO., Pittsburgh, who have just received a fresh supply from Baltimore.
November 4—tf

FOR THE CURE OF THE TOOTH-ACHE.—The subscribers, having united in the purchase of all Dr. Thomas White's right, (as expressed in his Letters Patent, obtained of the United States, on the 29th July, 1829,) to make and sell the said White's Celebrated Tooth-Ache Drops, in the county of Allegheny, are prepared to supply the city and county with any quantity of said Drops, and warrant them *genuine*.—Sold at Retail, by E. HALE, Surgeon Dentist, at his office, No 70 Fourth street; Wholesale, by JOHN HANNEN & Co., corner of Market and Liberty streets, Pittsburgh.

E. HALE, Dentist,
J. HANNEN, Druggist.

☞ The subscriber, in his practice as a Dentist, having successfully and to a considerable extent used "Doctor T. White's Vegetable Tooth Ache Drops," can recommend them, when *genuine*, as superior to any other remedy now in use. If obtained of the subscriber, a *cure* is *guarantied*.

A certificate of the Patentee may be seen at the office of the subscriber, No. 70 Fourth street, near Wood; where all Dental operations will be performed to the satisfaction of the patient, or no charges required.

E. HALE, Surgeon Dentist.
April 15—tf

☞*PLOWMAN'S PRINTING INK*

PLOWMAN'S Superior PRINTING INK, for fall use, in kegs containing 24 lbs., for sale by HOGAN & Co., Corner of Front and Market streets. Pittsburgh, Sept. 10.—tf.

HOLDERS OF NOTES on the Westmoreland Bank of Greensburgh, will find it to their advantage to call at this office. The highest price will be paid for this paper, if presented immediately. GEORGE A COOK,
Lottery and Exchange Broker, No. 68 Wood str't.
August 30, 1831

Kensington Rolling Mill.

S. & R. LEONARD have associated with them A. M'N. SEMPLE. The business in future will be conducted under the firm of LEONARD, SEMPLE & LEONARD; at the above place, on the Monongahela River, above Suke's Run.

The agency of W. H. Hays is discontinued.

LEONARD, SEMPLE & LEONARD intend making and constantly keeping on hand the following kinds of IRON, of the neatest and best quality, which they offer on accommodating terms:
1d. 2d. 3d. 4d. 5d. 6d. 8d. and 10d. Hoop,
Round and Square, from 1-4 in. to 3, in.
Nail, Chain, Deck, and Spike Rods,
Tire and Flat Iron,—all sizes.
Pittsburgh, May 21, 1829—tf.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.

THAT the Charter of the Pittsburgh Manufacturing Association being about to expire, it is intended to close its affairs as soon as possible. All persons indebted to the Institution are required to make immediate payment to George Cochran of Rd. Agent of the Association, and all persons having claims against it, are requested to present the same for settlement.

B. BAKEWELL,
THOMAS HAZLETON,
WM. PORTER,
THOMAS FAIRMAN,
JOHN SPEAR,
Com'tee for closing the Affairs of the Association.
Pittsburgh, Feb. 9, 1830.—tf.

RECORDING REGULATOR'S OFFICE

—The subscriber has removed his office to No. 33 St. Clair street, near the Allegheny Bridge. City and Country SURVEYING attended to as usual. JEAN BARBEAU.

N. B. Maps of Pittsburgh and its Environs, for sale at this office. Nov 15

CIRCULAR.—The subscribers beg leave to inform their friends and the public generally, that they have associated together for the purpose of transacting a general FORWARDING AND COMMISSION BUSINESS, under the firm of

LITTLE & HAYS,

and have taken that commodious brick warehouse, Nos. 3 & 5 Market st't, where they are prepared to receive any consignments directed to their care. As they neither have nor intend having any interest or agency in any boats, correspondents may depend on having their goods forwarded without delay, unless otherwise directed.

They will be constantly supplied with a general assortment of *Pittsburgh Manufactured Articles*, which will be furnished at manufacturers' prices.

Orders and Consignments thankfully received and punctually attended to.

WILLIAM LITTLE,
ROBERT S. HAYS.
Pittsburgh, June 10, 1831—tf

New Hardware Store,

NO. 66 WOOD STREET,

PITTSBURGH.

LOGAN & KENNEDY, having just received an extensive assortment of Hardware, Cutlery, Saddlery, &c., respectfully invite the attention of Merchants, Mechanics, and others.

Also, a well selected assortment of *Union Factory* bench and moulding Planes.
Feb. 21, 1832.—tf

Pittsburgh Starch Manufactory

STARCH manufactured at the above establishment, may be had at the store of George Kirkpatrick, No. 8 Diamond Alley, or at either of the following stores—James Park & Co.; Tassey & Church; I. R. Smith & Co.; J. D. Davis, or Gabriel Adams. ALEX. FERGUSON,
June 18.—tf. GEO. KIRKPATRICK.

PIG METAL,

THE Subscribers have just received, per Amulet, a Lot of Pig Metal, which they offer for sale. As they are receiving heavy consignments, they will shortly be enabled to offer to the consumers a regular supply of this article.

RIDDLE, FORSYTH & CO.
Nov. 29.—tf

NOTES of the Dayton Manufacturing and Banking Company are received at this office at 3 per cent. discount.

GEORGE A. COOK,
Lottery and Exchange Broker, No. 68 Wood str't
November 1

IN addition to the usual attractions of the Pennsylvania Museum, a SPLENDID COSMORAMA has just been fitted up, containing Views of various Cities, Public Buildings, &c. in Europe and America. Oct 4

The American Fire Insurance Co.

OF PHILADELPHIA,

DAILY make Insurance against loss or damage by FIRE, on Houses & Merchandise, Job Bacon, Secretary, No. 101 Chesnut street, Philadelphia. GEO. COCHRAN, Ag't,
Sept. 25—tf *No. 108 Second street, Pittsburgh.*

LEADEN PIPE.

I HAVE commenced the manufacture of LEADEN PIPE, and will furnish and lay the same, at the most reasonable rate. Any quantity required, warranted to be of the best quality, will be furnished at the shortest notice. JOHN SHERIFF.
Nov. 28, 1828.—tf.

VENANGO FURNACE,

AND OTHER VALUABLE PROPERTY,

FOR SALE.

ON THURSDAY, the 10th of May next, at 3 o'clock, P. M., at the Court House, in this city, will be sold without reserve, all that valuable property, known as Venango Furnace, Venango county, two and a half miles from the Allegheny river.

The tract on which the Furnace is erected, contains four hundred and twenty-five acres, (patented,) of which ten acres are meadow and thirty acres are now in wheat.

The Furnace is well built, with all the necessary out buildings, of frame, and in good order, viz.: A Casting House, Moulding Room, Ware Room, for the Castings, a Wheel House, Bridge House, and Coal House. A never failing stream is conducted to the wheel in pipes under ground from the Dam, so that furnace can be kept in blast all winter.

There are, also, a very comfortable dwelling house, a large store house, twelve houses for workmen, and convenient stables for three teams.

The supplies of Grain, Meat, and other articles used at Iron Works, are abundant in the neighborhood.

Adjoining, is another tract of land, containing about five hundred acres, on which is an excellent Saw Mill, with an abundance of Pine and Hemlock Timber. There are also several ore banks on this tract.

The flasks, patterns, &c. will be sold immediately after the above. an inventory of which will be shown at the time of sale.

By order of the assignees of Ekin & Ledlie, and others concerned.

P. M'KENNA, Auctioneer.
Pittsburgh, March 23, 1832.—tM10

COACH TRIMMER & BLACKSMITH WANTED.—The subscriber wishes to employ a Coach Trimmer, and a Blacksmith acquainted with carriage work. To sober, industrious workmen, masters of the above branches, good wages and constant employment will be given. For further particulars inquire at the office of the Pittsburgh Gazette. JAMES S. WHYTE.
Columbus, Ohio, Sept. 27, 1831.—tf.

LYNCH & BUTTERWORTH.

Auctioneers and Commission Merchants,

Corner of Fourth and Wood Streets,
PITTSBURGH.

PUBLIC SALES of Groceries, and Furniture every Tuesday and Friday, at 10 o'clock, A. M., and of Dry Goods and Hardware, Fancy Cutlery, Jewelry, &c. every evening, at 7 o'clock, P. M. Liberal advances made on consignments.
April 5—tf.

JOHN ALEXANDER

Has Removed his Wholesale and Retail

CHEAP CASH STORE,

To his old, well known stand, 65 Market street,

ON which has been erected that splendid and extensive building with the IRON FRONT, where he is now opening, and will keep constantly on hand, a large stock of Staple, and the most splendid stock of Fancy DRY GOODS, ever offered in this city; which will be sold, wholesale or retail, at a small advance for cash.

Also, A large stock of MAHOGANY, at reduced prices. J. A.
August 2, 1831—tf

Domestic Woollen Goods.

CLOTHS, CASSINETTS, AND FLANNELS, of various colors and qualities: Just received from the manufactures, and for sale by the piece or package, on accommodationg terms, by
COCHRAN & IRWIN.

ALSO, COTTON GOODS, viz:—Tickings, Plaids, Checks, and an assortment of Cotton Yarn. September 9.

MICHIGAN, URBANA, AND SCIOTO BANK NOTES, are received at three per cent discount. *Wanted*, Georgia, North and South Carolina Money. Also, Sovereigns, Guineas, Doubloons, &c. GEORGE A. COOK,
Lottery & Exchange Broker, No. 68 Woodstreet
September 20

DOCTOR ROBERT'S

☞*WELCH MEDICAMENTUM.*☜

FOR the cure of Dyspepsia, Liver Complaints, Jaundice, Cholic, Fever and Ague, Dysentery, Headach, Loss of Appetite, Flatulence, Hypochondria, Hysterics, Dropsical Complaints, and Heartburn. It also prevents all Bilious disorders, and removes habitual Costiveness, Asthma, Strangury, Gravel, Rheumatism, Gout, and Impurities of the Blood.

A person who uses this Medicamentum will not require the use of the lancet, or any means of the healing art. It restores and revives the animal spirits, invigorates the system, removes nervous tremors, obtunds rheumatic and anthritic pains, and prevents their return. It cleanses the stomach of all morbid humors, which cause indigestion, acidities, headach, and lowness of spirits; cures all bilious disorders, and all cholics of the stomach and bowels, almost immediately; inspires cheerfulness; gives comfort to the dropsical; takes away palpitation of the heart; gives circulation to the blood; restores bloom to the sallow or sickly cheek, and plumpness to the meagre habit; purges without pain, and banishes all cause of fever of every kind. It acts on the stomach, that great reservoir of the human system, a diseased state of which causes all diseases. No alteration in the usual habits of life is required, but the abstaining from distilled ardent spirits.

CERTIFICATE,

From Rev. Derick Lansing, D. D., Pastor of the Second Presbyterian Church in Utica.

UTICA, Jan. 6, 1830.

To Dr. Hitchcock.—Dear Sir: I have always been one of the number of those who have placed little confidence in *nostrums* or *specifics*, and for this reason, although I saw your advertisement of the Welch Medicamentum, I could not bring my mind to consent to use it. My sufferings, from indigestion, during the past summer, were so severe, as materially to affect my comfort, and my capacity for usefulness. I have reason to thank you, sir, that, on hearing of the state of my health, you kindly sent me your Medicamentum. I have taken it faithfully, and with entire success. I have not been visited with one of those turns of distress, which before were weekly periodical, since I began to take your valuable medicine. Could I receive the same relief which I have hitherto experienced, on condition of taking it for life, I should cheerfully comply with such condition. Your's, very truly, D. C. LANSING.

☞Sold by THOMPSON & MILLER, at their Drug Warehouse, No. 81 Wood street, Pittsburgh. Nov. 26—tf.

MILL AND CROSS-CUT SAWS.

THE Subscriber has the satisfaction to say to the public, and his friends, that he has connected with his other business, the manufactury of Mill and Cross Cut Saws; and can furnish supplies to merchants and others: he believes them to be equal to any ever used in the western country—the experience of the workmen employed, with the known good qualities of the steel, justifies him in warranting the article to any who may be disposed to patronize western industry.

Z. PACKARD.
Northern Liberties, Pittsburgh, } tf.
December 9, 1831. }

The undersigned, agent for the Point Saw Mill, in Pittsburgh, takes pleasure in saying, that the Mill Saws, made by Z. Packard, and which are now in use, in his mill, are equal, if not superior, to any he has ever used.

ISAAC WICKERSHAM, Ag't.
Pittsburgh, Dec. 21, 1831.

HOLDERS of Sovereigns, Guineas, and every description of GOLD, can obtain the very highest prices, by applying at this office.—Every description of paper discounted at reduced rates. GEORGE A COOK,
Exchange Broker, No. 68 Wood street, Pittsburgh. October 21, 1831.—tf.

New Establishment!!!

THE subscribers would respectfully inform their friends, and the public generally, that they have opened a Wholesale

Dry Goods and Fur Store!

AT NO. 90 WOOD STREET,

between Fifth street and Diamond alley, under the firm of

M. E. MOEHRING & BROTHER;

where they intend keeping constantly on hand, a general assortment of *Staple and Fancy Articles*, mostly of their own importation from Europe.—Also, all kinds of HATTERS' FURS, LEATHERS, AND TRIMMINGS, which they will sell at wholesale on liberal terms.

☞ Being engaged in the Shipping Trade to Europe, they will purchase Furs and Deer Skins, for which they will pay the highest cash price, and will take in trade, Produce, suitable for the Eastern Market, such as Feathers, Bees-wax, Rags, and Wool. City and Country Merchants are respectfully invited to call.

MORITZ E. MOEHRING,
MOSES E. MOEHRING.

☞ Country Merchants will find good sale for Wool Hats, either for cash, or in exchange for goods. Pittsburgh, Feb. 28, 1832.—3mo.

40 HOGSHEADS LEAF TOBACCO;
100 bbls. LOAF SUGAR;
20 hhds. N. O. SUGAR;
250 bbls. Fresh MACKEREL, Nos. 1, 2, & 3;
100 bags COFFEE;
For sale by COCHRAN & IRWIN,
Feb. 17—tf Nos. 108 and 110 Second street.

TO BE LET.

I WISH to dispose of the unexpired Lease (2 years from the first of April next) of the house which I now occupy, No. 138 Liberty street. This house is large, and completely finished—from the cellar to the garret—and, from its central situation, is well calculated for a Boarding House. The large Store Room and Cellar in front, will be let with the dwelling, if required.

☞Possession will be given on the first of April, or sooner, to a person who would accommodate a few genteel boarders. For further particulars, apply to WM. B. FOSTER.
January 20, 1832.—tf

50 Hogsheads Kentucky Leaf Tobacco;
65 do New Orleans Sugar;
50 boxes Cavendish Tobacco.
Received per late arrivals, and for sale by
RIDDLE, FORSYTH & Co.
March 9.

DRUGS, &c.

WILLIAM MITCHELTREE & SON, beg leave to inform their friends and the public, that they have opened a *Wholesale and Retail Drug Store, at No. 162 Liberty street, (opposite Sixth street.)* where they have received, and intend keeping, a general supply of DRUGS, CHEMICALS, PATENT MEDICINES, PERFUMERY, &c., which they will sell on the most reasonable terms.

Having made arrangements in the eastern cities for a regular supply, they are enabled to sell at the lowest prices. ☞Physicians and country merchants are respectfully invited to call.
Pittsburgh, March 30, 1832.—6m

JOB PRINTING

EXECUTED, with neatness and despatch, at the Office of the PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.
April 26